

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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originally taken to soothe the headache, is resorted to with even greater avidity when the malady is, confessedly, cured. The principle about which party conglomerates, wholly disappears without weakening party cohesion. Most people are familiar with the process of petrefaction—how the particles of stone are deposited in crust around the object to be petrified, and gradually fill up the vacancy left by the rotting away of the object itself. Such is the result of party. Thus it gathers about some true and serious purpose, and realises or rots it—but itself continues long after its first centre of attraction is gone. It is then a habit—aimless, planless, passionless—but as a habit it yields an all but despotic power.

Take as an illustration of the intoxicating effects of party spirit the case of the Dissenters. They have in themselves all the essential elements of strength. Their mission is about the noblest which can be entrusted to man—their principles sound, simple, and self-recommending—their numbers anything but insignificant—their position advantageous, whether for negotiation or for contest. Nothing but the drunkenness of party spirit could have put them in the gutter. And yet there they are—and every passing politician jeers at them as worth nothing better than laughter. They cannot give up their party, although they get nothing from it but kicks and insult. "The Liberal interest" for them, even when its representatives are infidels in religion, and *roués* in morals—"the Liberal interest" must be sustained at any cost. Well! what is the *quid pro quo* of all this disinterestedness? The advancement of any great principle, either political or ecclesiastical? Not a bit of it. Not one principle of national progress do the Whigs embrace in its practical integrity—not one would they, if restored to power tomorrow, embody in legislation. Church establishments they are committed, not merely to uphold, but, if possible, to extend—and all that Nonconformists profess to regard as of paramount importance, they treat with levity, if not with scorn. To support them is to be recreant to truth, false to ourselves, and productive of no definite good that can be named. But they are the party to which we have attached ourselves—useful to us once—habitually deferred to by most of us—and, like tipplers accustomed to their dram, we must have them, come what may.

Oh! if there be one sight on God's earth more pitiable than another, it is that of intelligent and well-meaning men leaving the service and the rewards of truth for ends so vulgar and so mean as these. Intellectually and morally drunk, for the time, they miss a noble opportunity, and reap contempt for their pains. Events, we doubt not, will sober them; and, when they do come to themselves, we are curious to see whether they will attribute their lack of wit to the right cause, or attempt to lay it upon "that nasty salmon."

THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

A letter from Stuttgart, dated the 15th inst., says, "The arrival of M. Ronge attracted a numerous assemblage at the meeting held to-day. After a speech from the President, and a few words from one of the Stuttgart committee, Ronge got up, and, amidst the deepest silence, spoke with an inspired voice. The President then proposed that Germany should be divided into western and southern provinces, and this was declared by acclamation. Twenty-four communes sent representatives. The votes were taken by communes, by which several delegates had four votes and several others had only one vote between them. The organisation of the communes was reserved for another meeting. There already exists a similar organisation at Breslau and Leipsic, which will be taken for this. The right of women to vote was adopted by a majority of 43 to 11. Independent women, widows, and those who are unmarried, may, consequently, take part in the discussions of the German Catholic commune. All the communes have the right of managing their own affairs according to their local habits, manners, and interests. A committee has been appointed for receiving the adhesion of Roman Catholic priests, and for placing German Catholic priests in the different communes. Elberfeld, Heidelberg, Ulm, and Saarbruck, form this committee. The next Concilium is to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was further declared that a Synod should be held annually, but more particularly this year, on account of the quantity of business. The meeting broke up at seven o'clock. The last assembly will be held at Cronstadt."

Al. habits are formed by degrees—not excepting party habits—and remain in undiminished strength, when the reason which first prompted them exists no longer. The snuff which was

The *Frankfort Journal* says, "The Pastor Ronge and his brother, accompanied by a curate of Dantsic, have just passed through our town, where they were received with acclamations. The German Catholics determined to escort them to Frankfort, some on foot and some in carriages, according to their means. The crowd was so great that it was with much difficulty the *cortege* proceeded. By way of giving the effect of a public rejoicing, discharges of musketry were let off. M. Ronge's carriage was gracefully decorated with garlands of flowers. From Offenbach to Frankfort the population seemed to take part in a national *fête*. It is believed that on his return M. Ronge will stay some time among the German Catholic community on the Rhine, and that at Offenbach he will celebrate divine service with great solemnity."

The *Elberfeld Gazette* contains the following:—"The Catholic priest Breidenbach has quitted the Romish church: he has just been appointed curate of the German Catholic community of the town of Iserlohn. His inauguration has been celebrated by a discharge of thirty cannon. More than 10,000 persons assisted at the ceremony. Triumphant arches were erected in several places. Upon the 7th, a new German Catholic church was formed in the little town of Hagen."

M. Ronge passed through Dresden on the 14th. A Bohemian Roman Catholic priest of that city has announced his intention of going over to the German Catholic church.

The *Swabian Mercury* gives the following notice of the opening at Stuttgart of the German Catholic Council:—"The German Catholic Council commenced its proceedings this day (the 15th). Divine service was celebrated by the curate Kerbler in the Reformed church. It was found necessary to issue tickets of admission into the church, which, notwithstanding, was entirely filled. The sittings of the Council have to the present been held with closed doors. A third meeting will be held to-morrow in the Silberg, which the Museum Society has placed at the disposal of the Council. A committee was formed at the preparatory sitting of the 14th. Everything is passing with calmness and profound attention. The number of deputies already arrived is considerable. Among the towns and districts which have sent deputies appear the following:—Frankfort-on-Maine, Darmstadt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, Hamm, Heidelberg, Crefeld, Manhein, Duisburg, Siegburg, Ulm, Stuttgart, Biberich, Iserlohn, Manheim, &c. German residents of Rotterdam and of London have sent delegates. M. Ronge arrived the same morning."

The *Swabian Mercury* has the following on the subject of the prohibition to allow the church of St Leonard's to be placed at the disposal of M. Ronge:—"The manner in which our government regards the new Catholic dissident community is evident from the following official document:—

"The Evangelical Consistory, directing the city of Stuttgart.—By an ordinance of the 10th of this month, relative to the cession to the dissident Catholics of the church of St Leonard, at Stuttgart, for the performance of their worship, the ministers of the Interior, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, have charged the Evangelical Consistory to make known as follows to the dissident Catholics:—According to the generally known principles of ecclesiastical law, and which are perfectly in accordance with the constitution, the free and public exercise of the religion of a growing ecclesiastical community supposes that it is recognised by the state. Far from this recognition having already taken place with regard to the dissident Catholics of Württemberg, a petition, in which they request approbation for their new church, is at this moment under the consideration of the authorities. During this state of things it has been permitted to the dissidents to celebrate amongst themselves their religious exercises, and they have not been prevented to discuss their affairs even in public assemblies. Although in this point of view the Evangelical Church has no ground for complaint against the Catholic dissidents; yet, with due regard to public law, it cannot lend its support to measures which are opposed to it. Under all these considerations it has been decided that the church of St Leonard cannot be conceded to the Catholic dissidents for the celebration of a solemn service."

"The above decision of the ministry is thus made known to the proper authorities, in order that it may be carried into effect, (Signed) GAERTNER."

The second document runs thus:—

"The Ministers of the Interior, Worship, and Public Instruction, to the authorities of the city of Stuttgart—

"The evangelical consistory will make known to the authorities of the city of Stuttgart that the cession of the church of St Leonard to the German Catholics, for the celebration of a solemn religious service, cannot, for the present, be permitted. This decision will be communicated to the chiefs of divisions, with the remark that, their request to be recognised as an ecclesiastical community being still under consideration, they cannot be authorised to hold a public meeting for the exercise of their worship, and must confine themselves, as hitherto, to perform their devotional exercises in the reformed church or in a private house. If it is proposed to hold a large assembly in a place not used for religious

meetings, no impediments will take place, unless in the event of any disturbance being apprehended, which too often happens when large meetings are held in the open air. Any acts of insubordination will operate against their petition having a favourable decision given to it."

The *Manheim Journal* says that the Prussian government continues to act on its resolution to keep down the German Catholic church. The Abbé Ronge, who passed through that town, was not allowed to sleep there, nor to celebrate divine service.

RELIGIOUS SCHISMS.—“We think it right,” says *Siecle*, “to call the attention of our readers to the following facts relative to the schism stirred up by Czerski. The Neo-Catholics of Dantzig and Königsberg have met in synod at Marienwerder. They have determined to adopt the profession of faith of the council of Leipsic, to term themselves Catholic Christians (Christ-Katholisch), and not to resort to any secret measures in order to be recognised by the state. The Christian Catholic priests have, moreover, been directed to take no other theme for their sermons than that of universal love among men. They should never pronounce a word of hatred nor intolerance against the members of any other religion, be it what it may. The Synod has addressed a letter to Czerski, in which it states to him that that assembly had seen with pain that he (Czerski) had, upon various occasions, endeavoured to excite religious quarrels upon the subject of the personal divinity of Christ; that he frequently retracted, the following day, that which he had advanced the previous evening; and, again, that he frequently adhered in his speeches to the dead letter, and appeared to like theologically-scholastic discussions; that, consequently, the Synod enjoins him never to create any new schism; and declares to him that, if he do not subscribe purely and simply to the resolutions of the Council of Leipsic, he might preach upon his own account, but that the community, which has not the slightest occasion for priests, would no longer attend to his words, which too frequently reminded the community of the once Catholic priest, who, instead of union, preached disunion, and hatred in place of love, under the pretext of a theological question.

PROPOSED MEETING FOR CHRISTIAN UNION, AT LIVERPOOL.

A circular has been issued, signed by the leading members of the Free Church of Scotland, and of the different bodies of Protestant Dissenters in that country, suggesting that a meeting be held in Liverpool on the 1st of October next, “to associate and concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery and Puseyism, and to promote the interests of a scriptural Christianity.” The leaders of this movement do not seem to have formed any decided opinion as to the course to be pursued. They say—

“As to the objects of the preliminary meeting, we think it better not to speak with precision. The delegates will shape their own course, and we abstain from any remarks or suggestions which might appear to invade the freedom of their deliberations. To any, however, who might object to the want of a defined aim, we would reply, in general, that there is, in our opinion, no want of work for the combined energies of evangelical Christians. The very fact of their meeting together would be a feast of charity to themselves, and would present an exemplification of brotherhood highly honouring to their religious profession. By this would all men know that they were Christ’s disciples, because they loved one another.

“When assembled they might engage together in devotional exercises—hear stirring appeals as to their individual and collective duties—indicate the basis of the greater meeting to be called at their instance—and organise, or even set on foot, a series of measures, whether by books, tracts, lectureships, or otherwise, for diffusing to all European countries a scriptural knowledge of the salvation of Christ, and exploding the scepticism and superstitions so lamentably prevalent, by which the doctrines of the cross are expressly denied, or buried under a heap of inventions and delusions.”

The circular has received the signatures of twenty-one ministers of the Free Church of Scotland, eleven of the United Secession Church, four of the Relief Church, seven of the “Reformed Presbyterian Church,” three of the “Original Secession Church,” five “Congregationalists,” and four of the “Baptist Church.” The Irish General Assembly have appointed an “influential deputation” to attend, including the Moderator. The Wesleyan Conference have also appointed deputies. The *London Anti-Maynooth Committee* have, moreover, it appears, resolved on sending twelve deputies to this “preliminary meeting;” and the committee in Dublin, the *Banner of Ulster* tells us, are making similar preparations.

The Anti-Maynooth Committee have, however, it seems, taken a further step, and proposed terms of union which augur ill for the character of the whole movement. In a letter written by their chairman, Sir Culling Smith, they take exception to the mention of Puseyism as one of the “systems” to be contended against by such a combination as is proposed; conceiving “that the objects of the movement will be best advanced by confining its opposition to the papal system as it exists in the church of Rome.”

The *Liverpool Courier* says that the Rev. Baptist Noel and the Rev. Mr Bickersteth, of the church of England, with a deputation from the Wesleyan body, consisting of the Rev. Dr Bunting, the Rev. W. M. Bunting, and the Rev. Dr Alder, purpose to attend the conference; and that the meetings will be of a *private nature*, and will be held in the Assembly rooms, Great George street. The Wesleyan body has recently acknowledged itself to be nonconformist, and the Free Kirk is voluntary in practice though not yet avowedly on principle. Let us hope, says the *Manchester Times*, that Mr Noel and Mr Bicker-

steth, as representatives of the Evangelical clergy of England, will set an example of secession; and that the three great and influential bodies, acting together to combine the energy of Evangelical Christians, will take a step in advance, and declare the great principle that their common faith, which was promulgated not by the aid of the civil power, but in opposition to its bitter scorn and deadly persecution, is too holy to be touched, under the pretext that it needs support, by the impure hands of the state.

BRITISH GUIANA.

“Some of our readers,” says the *Jamaica Baptist Herald*, “may be aware that British Guiana legislators have imposed upon the colony enormous burdens for immigration purposes, as well as for the payment of monies for religious purposes. Petitions against such an appropriation of public money were presented by Mr Wallbridge, formerly of Kingston, in this island, and others; for this they were threatened with public prosecutions, as being sedition. Every attempt is made to gag those who are disposed to speak out; but Mr Wallbridge, in a letter to the *Guiana Times*, states the course he intends to pursue; and we have no doubt his principles will ultimately prevail. We have not room to insert the whole of his letter, but will select such parts of it as will show to our readers the state of things there. The offensive part of his petition is as follows:—

That your petitioners also believe that those systems called established churches, were originated in this colony for purposes adverse to the political right and liberties of the people of this land, and that such state church establishments have ever proved not only injurious to the cause of vital godliness, but powerful barriers to the practical recognition of the just claims of the once enslaved but now emancipated inhabitants of this country.

Mr Wallbridge, upon this, says:—

I, of course, believe the statements of this paragraph of the Smith church petition to be strictly and literally true, or I would not have signed it. I am fully prepared to show the grounds on which I rest my assertion of the truth of these statements, but this is not the proper time for that. I should have done this in a series of two or three letters in the *Royal Gazette*, in reply to a late “Review for Home Readers,” but the gag has been put on in that quarter. It is my intention, however, I may remark in passing, to follow out this subject, from time to time, in the *Instructor*, as I have opportunity; and, in order that the minds of the people may become familiarised with the important subjects to which my petition refers, it is also my intention next month to commence a course of very plain and familiar lectures to my own congregation, and to any others who may take an interest in the matter, upon this famous Smith church petition, taking up each clause or proposition seriatim. If the members of other congregations, or if any of the honourable members of the combined court, wish to be present on such occasions, special accommodation shall be provided for them.

Mr Wallbridge further says:—

In my address to the combined court, I simply referred to the origin, with the past and present working, of “those systems called established churches,” as affording strong reason for urging the prayer of the petition to abolish them. I can see nothing that ought to have been offensive in all this, and, to men willing to open their minds to the light of truth, and to act as that truth would dictate, there was nothing offensive in the allegations of my petition.

And as I cannot see that the deliverances of the petition should have been regarded as either disrespectful or offensive, so neither do I acknowledge them to be “imprudent.” For my part, I don’t think it so very imprudent to tell the truth; and I believe the great reason why my petition was this time hauled over, instead of being, as heretofore, put under the table, may be found in the fact, that I have got what the lovers of darkness and corruption conceive to be an extremely inconvenient, and, I am inclined to believe, in my case, an incurable knack of telling the truth in plain terms—of just calling a spade a spade. I know very well that all courtiers—including state-made bishops and state-paid parsons, needy expectants of salaries from the public chest, government editors, official printers, and such kind of folk—must not say what they think. It would be very imprudent in them to call things by their right names—they must, of course, say that a spade is not a spade, and that coal black is the purest white—if the well-known signal be given them to do so. In all their addresses to our “dignified” legislature, I can imagine very great prudence to be necessary, lest they should ruffle a single feather, or excite a single unpleasant reminiscence. But I, and the members of my congregation, approached the combined court as constituents of that body, professedly our representatives—not to ask a favour—not to beg for a government contract—not to seek lavish grants of money—no! we addressed the legislature in the exercise of our undeniable right as tax-payers, to seek to influence the public expenditure of our own money. We went to the combined court, by our petition, not to crave a favour, but to ask to be delivered and protected from a manifest wrong. We are taxed to support clergymen and ecclesiastical systems from which we get no manner of benefit, and which we esteem to be injurious both to the cause of religion and the civil welfare of the body politic. We went to our legislators, respectfully, asking to be relieved from these oppressive imposts which just men would never have imposed, and which righteous rulers would not, for a moment, continue. We went not as cringing, fawning slaves. We assumed the erect attitude of *FREEMEN*—firm, yet respectful—and I see no imprudence in our having urged the pleas we did use—none at all. It such be imprudence, then I hope to be equally imprudent again and AGAIN and AGAIN.

We believe Mr Wallbridge to be an injured and a persecuted man for daring to exercise his rights as a subject of the British crown; he, nevertheless, exercises a Christian spirit, while he is determined to yield not one iota of his rights as a citizen. The following is the concluding paragraph of his letter:—

But, though I promise to forget the injury they have impotently sought to do to me, I don’t promise to pay

more respect than I have done to those obnoxious state church systems, for which I and my fellow-volunteers are compelled to pay. I shall talk and write what I think about these systems, and their unhallowed abettors, whilst I have power to speak a word, or to wield a pen; and next year, too, I intend sending another respectful and not seditious petition to the legislature. Indeed, I am determined, with God’s help, never to rest, until not a single dollar is voted by the legislature of this colony for any ecclesiastical person or purpose, when, in short, every man shall be at liberty to choose and pay for that system of religious instruction and worship which he thinks obligatory upon his conscience. I want no more than this, and less will not satisfy me. The day when this perfect religious liberty shall be fully employed in this land will come—is fast coming; and if I can be an humble instrument in hastening its arrival, by the dispersion of true principles, I shall be content again and again to be unjustly and insultingly stigmatised by the bigoted and besotted upholders of corruption.

REDUCED CLERGYMEN.

From a recent statement in the *Times*, we learn that one Thomas Blackwell, of Buckingham, was on Thursday, Sept. 4th, at the magistrate’s clerk’s office in that borough, committed to the House of Correction for two months, at the expiration of that term to find sureties in £5 each, or one surety in £10, for his good behaviour for twelve months; and, in default of doing so, to be imprisoned further for six months, by the Revs. W. Andrews and J. Coker. Blackwell’s offence consisted in having, on the 25th of February, 1844, been in company with two other persons guilty of poaching on the Duke of Buckingham’s preserves.

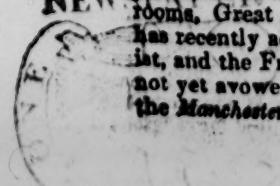
It is really lamentable, and makes us more than ever indignant at the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to find that two Buckinghamshire clergymen—no doubt scholars and gentlemen—should be so destitute of any better occupation as to be reduced to the necessity of acting virtually as a Duke’s gamekeepers. Of course, in conformity with their sacred calling, they dealt as mercifully with the culprit as they could, and visited him with the lightest penalty that the law allowed for the heinous crime of having been in company with poachers; but still their task was an ungracious one, to say the least.

The business of a pastor is, undoubtedly, to look after his flock, and not to attend to the preservation of game. The rev. shepherd has enough to do to feed his sheep, without having to look after hares and pheasants; but to force him in the latter vocation—to commit, instead of feeding those very sheep—is beyond everything cruel. We hope some charitable churchmen will find means of procuring for the Buckingham clergy some more suitable employment than that of gamekeeping.—*Punch*.

CHURCH RATES AT CHELTENHAM.—We recently recorded the fact that the seizure of a quantity of leather was made upon the premises of Mr Bishop, leather-cutter, High street, he having refused to pay the sum demanded from him for the support of a form of worship from which he derived no benefit. Some days since, the churchwardens determined to sell the leather so seized by public auction. Accordingly, at eleven o’clock one morning, a written notice was served, that the sale would take place precisely at one o’clock the same morning. At half-past twelve o’clock a counter verbal notice was served, that the sale was abandoned. No auctioneer was to be found! First one was importuned—then another, and another, until they fancied they had the one required; but, finding out the description of business he was called upon to transact, he vowed that they should not have his services—he was not going to do their dirty work.—A few days since, two ledgers were seized from Mr Dight, bookseller and stationer. A gardener of the name of Laurence, has been despoiled of an article very necessary to him, but one which can hardly be employed in the performance of divine worship—a wheelbarrow! We have much pleasure in being enabled to announce to the Nonconformists and Liberal churchmen who are disgusted with these proceedings, that the perpetrators of these seizures are not likely to escape scatheless from the consequences of their acts. The Cheltenham Anti-Church-Rate Association, in the prosecution of their appeal, which will be heard at the next Gloucester quarter sessions, have taken the advice of an eminent barrister of the Oxford circuit, whose legal attainments are admitted on all hands, and that gentleman has given his opinion that the seizures which have been made are *illegal*; and that if actions are brought, that he has no doubt *damages* would be recovered.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

CLERICAL SPORTSMEN.—Last Saturday’s *Oxford Journal* contains the names of thirty-three clergymen of the church of England in the list of persons who have obtained game certificates for the current year. Query—Does the Lord Bishop of Oxford consider that a clergyman is in place in a shooting-frock and stubble-field, and out of place at a missionary meeting?

CONVERSATIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Rev. Charles Bridges, late of Oriel college, Oxford, has been received into the Roman Catholic church. Roscombe Pole, Esq., churchwarden of Bridgewater, with his lady, three sisters, and the members of his establishment, has also seceded from the established church and entered the Roman communion. One of the ladies is, we understand, Mrs Anstice, widow of the late Professor Anstice, of King’s college, London. Other secessions from the establishment are expected to take place in a short time. Mr Pole has announced the secession of himself and family to the Rev. Mr Nihil, vicar of Bridgewater.—*Chronicle*.



THE BISHOP OF EXETER is at issue with the vestry of St Andrew's, Plymouth. The churchwardens, with the concurrence of Mr John Hatchard, the vicar, and of the parishioners, have reverted to an ancient custom, for which they allege a prescriptive right, of raising money for the repair and use of the church by means of a pew-rent. The Bishop declares such a practice to be an illegal abuse, and he has absolutely prohibited it. At a meeting of the vestry on Tuesday, the vicar presiding, a resolution was adopted, all but unanimously, strongly deprecating the course taken by Bishop Philpotts.

The *Church and State Gazette*, having published a list of thirteen clergymen and nine laymen, who (through Puseyism) had left the church of England for the church of Rome, a correspondent sends the editor, as a set off, a list of thirty-one clergymen and eight laymen, who (through "Evangelicalism and Protestantism") have gone over to the Dissenters.

The Rev. W. F. Wingfield, said to be a relative of Mr Ward, has announced his withdrawal from the ministry of the church of England.—*Globe*.

TWO MORE MEN have been killed on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, now in course of construction. One tried to draw a horse off an incline as a number of loaded carts were descending it, and both man and horse were so injured that they died soon after. The second suffered fell under a waggon, and was literally smashed to death.

A manifesto of the "Native Americans," issued at Philadelphia, in July last, declares as a principle that no foreigner hereafter coming to the United States shall be allowed to vote until he has been resident at least one-and-twenty years.

THE PRUSSIAN COMMUNITIES are insisting upon the grant of municipal laws to obtain an independent administration of their local affairs. This grant, which is likely to be obtained, will be more effective for real freedom than even a representative constitution of the kingdom.—*Advertiser*.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Marquis of Westminster is preparing to carry out the grand plans of the late Marquis for increasing the value of his estates in Chelsea and its vicinity. A new bridge will be erected over the Thames, in a line with Sloane street: this will lead to Battersea Fields, which will be intersected with ranges of buildings of the class now considered so ornamental in Pimlico. The present Marquis, it is said, derives an income from the public funds sufficient to cover his annual expenditure. His revenue derived from estates is to be applied solely to the works contemplated by the late Marquis.—*Globe*.

RAILWAY PERIODICALS.—During the past three months no less than nine new railway newspapers have been started, two of which have been issued this week, and all are attended with the greatest success. Among the variety of names may be observed a *Railway Record*, a *Chronicle*, a *Journal*, a *Gazetteer*, a *Herald*, an *Express*, a *Bell*, a *Telegraph*, a *World*, and now there is one advertised as a *Railway Engine*. The next we suppose will be a *Railway Boiler* or a *Railway Tender*, or something else of that kind. There are in all upwards of a dozen weekly railway periodicals, three are issued twice a week, one every evening, and one every morning.

Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed John Richard Corballis, Esq., LL.D., to be one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in the room of the Right Honourable Anthony Richard Blake, resigned.

TOURNAMENT BETWEEN THE PRESS AND THE BAR.—This tilting match, or tourney, has been carried on for some time between the press and the bar; but it has at length ended in the utter prostration of the latter. The tournament took its rise from the feudal system, and a few dull barristers have entered into the tourney with a most congenial spirit. Geoffrey of Prouilly introduced the tournament into western France; but Briefless, of Pump court, has the merit of introducing it into the Western circuit. The encounter was very fierce, and the pen, used as a lance, completely triumphed over the stick, which is the emblem of many a barrister. The public has watched the progress of the combat from time to time, and our cartoon will therefore tell its own story. The bar has been completely beaten, and has retired from the lists in confusion.—*Punch*.

We understand that the Marquis of Hertford is to have the vacant garter.—*Times*.

The *Waterford Chronicle* states that the fish in several of the fisheries in that part of the country have been poisoned by some infamous persons, who used roach lime for that purpose.

We learn with grief that the health of Prince Louis Napoleon has undergone a visible change: severe rheumatic pains oblige him at times to keep his bed, and the want of exercise is undermining his constitution, which five years since was so strong.—*Constitutionnel*.

THE SOUTHWARK CONTEST.—Sir William Molesworth having been returned for Southwark, it is evident that he took his stand upon Hobbes to some purpose. We should have thought Hobbes to have been rather hot ground; but the constituents, no doubt, thought of their hearths, and supported a candidate whose regard for hobs was so loudly insisted on. If there had been a Barrister, he might have taken his stand on one of the oars—either English or Irish—and thus added to the heat of the contest. Hobbes, of course, includes a very wide range, and some have thought, a little too much latitude.—*Punch*.

PASTIMES OF SPANISH ROYALTY.

The French princes, the Duke of Nemours and the Duke of Aumale, have been entertained at Pamplona, by the Queen of Spain and her court. The entertainments consisted of bull-fights, reviews, comparsas, illuminations, &c. The following detailed description of their amusements will vie in barbarity with anything that exists among the most uncivilised portion of the human race:—

On the 5th instant, the Queen and her royal visitors made their first appearance at a bull-fight. All the ladies, including the Duchess of Nemours, wore white mantillas; the Dukes were in plain clothes. The entertainment was performed in its most splendid manner; about ten thousand persons occupying the seats of the amphitheatre. Suddenly, the military bands ceased playing the royal march; and that renowned torero, Montes, followed by his cuadrilla (company) two and two, including six picadores on horseback, entered the arena; and, advancing with dignified steps beneath the Queen's balcony or palca, gracefully knelt and did homage to her, the picadores lowering the points of their lances at the same time. Behind them came two lines of gaily-caperisoned mules, three abreast, with yellow and red gonfalonies streaming from their shoulders, destined to drag the carcasses of the slain horses and bulls from the circus. This ceremony over, the cuadrilla dispersed and awaited the entrance of the bull; three of the picadores being stationed about twenty yards behind each other, close to the barrier on the right of the bull-gate. There are ten chulos (teasers) or toreros, who are dressed in the ancient gala costume of Andalusia, consisting of a jacket covered with gold and silver embroidery and spangles, tight velvet breeches (either green, crimson, or purple), and white stocks and pumps. Their hair is tied up or clubbed with black ribands, and surmounted by a small montero or black three-cornered cap, ornamented with tufts. Each torero carries a cloak of pink, yellow, or blue linen, with which he excites the bull by shaking it before him; and when closely pursued, he leaps the barrier, leaving the cloak behind as a decoy, which is soon made *par minima sui* by the enraged animal. When the trumpet sounds for banderillas, three or four toreros have darts ornamented with strips of coloured paper given them. Holding one in each hand, the man meets the bull as it runs at him; is seen for a moment apparently between its horns; and the next instant springs lightly aside, runs off, leaving the two banderillas sticking in the animal's shoulders. The picador is always on horseback. He is armed with a light pole, at the end of which is a spike about an inch long. His legs, particularly the right one, which is most exposed to the bull's attacks, are cased in thickly padded buff integuments and gaiters of the same material, generally stained with the blood of horses killed under him. Long spurs with most imperative rowels decorate his heels; on his head he wears a broad-brimmed, low-crowned Panamá hat; and his jacket is very like the torero's. He only requires a lasso in his hand to become the personification of a wild South American cattle hunter. Thus prepared, the picador boldly confronts the bull, and receives him on the point of his firmly-leveled lance. Sometimes the horseman succeeds in turning off his formidable assailant; but it often happens that man and horse are violently overthrown. The situation of the picador then becomes very perilous, for his unwieldy padded legs render him as helpless on the ground as a turned turtle; and all he can do is to keep the body of the prostrate horse between him and the bull; who gluts his rage upon the unfortunate animal until Montes comes to the rescue. The time which elapses between the entrance of each bull into the arena and the death-blow is a quarter of an hour. It is said that their necks are scarified and vitriol poured into the wounds, and that powdered pepper is blown into their nostrils before they are driven into the ring; but, whatever may be done to excite them, several refuse to attack either man or horse until urged on by the waving of the bright-coloured cloaks and flags, and the pricks of the lances of the picadores. A picador does not appear to have any feeling in his body. He is dashed to the ground or against the barriers in all sorts of break-neck or break-back fashions, and his horse rolls over him in the agonies of death; and yet, when placed upon his feet, he seldom, unless dangerously injured, shows any signs of suffering, and, doggedly remounting his bleeding, trembling horse, again encounters the bull.

The loud blast of half-a-dozen trumpets gave the signal for the entrance of the first bull; and one of the Queen's Chamberlains threw down the key of the animal's cell, covered with ribands, into the ring. The bulls performed their parts to the great satisfaction of the amateurs; not one of them requiring to be urged by the application of that *ultima ratio* the banderillas de fuego, or fiery darts. About a dozen horses were slain, and six bulls; of which three fell by the hand of the veteran Montes himself, who fully maintained his ancient reputation. It was curious to observe him chuckle with a consciousness of his power, when, after exciting the rush of the bull, he vaulted, with more than youthful agility, over the enraged animal's head. One of the picadores was severely bruised, but was able to limp out of the circus. The sixth and last bull was encountered by ten millers, armed with short-pointed spears. The animal has his horns *embollados*, or tipped with leather balls. Nevertheless, he soon put two of the combatants hors de combat; indeed, one of them lay in the centre of the amphitheatre as if dead; but the millers at last closing round the poor brute, pinned him against the barrier by main force; and, after some minutes of dreadful torture, he fell exhausted to the ground. This exhibition was much more atrocious than the preceding ones in which Montes figured.

Attention was divided between the combats and the royal pavilion, to observe the effect of the fights on the young Duchess de Nemours, upon this her first initiation into the horrors of the bull-ring. She bore the trial without flinching; no change of colour indicating the painful sensations which the exhibition must necessarily have excited. Imagine the immense amphitheatre, crowded to the roof with serried rows of human heads, the heat and hubbub, the entrance of the savage bull, his tremendous powers, the escapes and artful dodges of the toreros, the overthrow and goring of horses, the perilous falls of their riders, the final death of the terrible brute, and Montes, with erect figure, upraised sword, and the dead bull at his feet, proudly receiving the wildly-enthusiastic applause of the surround-

ing thousands. Also imagine the young Queen of Spain and the Duchess de Nemours gazing upon the ripped-up horses, with their entrails dragging the ground as they limped along, most piteous to behold, and anon falling down, kicking convulsively in the agonies of death, or helplessly reclined, gazing about with dim tearful eyes. Such was the spectacle.

During the bull-fight, a torero caught a dove, and throwing it up in the air, the frightened bird, strange to say, flew into the Queen's arms. Of course, this incident created quite a sensation; and all the ladies in the royal box obtained a fine opportunity for showing off their humanity and sensibility, by fondling the dove, whilst three gored horses lay writhing in their blood, expiring in agony before their eyes.

Another bull-fight, on Sunday, the 7th, exhibited the more savage traits of the sport:—

The first two bulls were weak and small; people said that the race was degenerating, that the number of bull-fights was exhausting the supply, and that only animals of too tender age were to be procured. One bull, because he would not rip open the horses with sufficient celerity, was baited with dogs, and ultimately hamstringed in the middle of the circus. He then fought for some time upon his haunches, evidently suffering intense tortures, as his moans and groans proved. It was really a horrid sight. Meanwhile, in the royal box sat the youthful princesses, smiling down upon the scene of bloodshed and suffering. However, the third bull was better; he killed several horses, and severely wounded a picador. Four men carried the poor fellow out; people vociferating, "Fuera el picador!" "Fuera el caballo!" "Otros!" ("Away with the picador!" "Away with the horse!" "Others!") The fourth bull was likewise manso (tame); and, by an order emanating from the Queen, fire banderillas were brought into play instead of the ordinary ones, to rouse him into that proper state of fury necessary for the amusement of the royal party. In a moment, two chulos had placed four of these barbed fireworks in the bull's shoulders; where, after intensely fizzing its flesh, and literally roasting it (the odour of this infernal cookery pervading the whole building), they burst with loud detonations; whilst the victim of this brutality bounded about the area roaring with agony. His tameness was effectually cured; and the first picador's horse he encountered was speedily ripped open in the most frightful manner; suffice it to say, that the poor animal left a portion of its intestines in the amphitheatre, when his carcass was dragged away by the mules. This bull killed six horses, three on the spot. "That bull has good lancets," cried an amateur by my side. The fifth fought well, yet the people called for the dogs; and not the mob merely, but respectable-looking persons in the boxes. Women and children joined in the furious shout; in obedience to which, four large mastiffs were let loose. Two of them seized the bull by the ears, and pinned him to the ground; whilst the others were gnawing at his legs and sides. This lasted some minutes; when the poor animal was hamstringed with a weapon with a long handle, called a half-moon, and at length killed with a knife. To the sixth, the banderillas de fuego (fiery darts) were applied; and the miserable bull was at length slain, with torments which would have conferred the crown of martyrdom on the departure of a saint. The picadores, taureadors, and banderilleros, exerted themselves to the utmost; two of the former were seriously hurt, and so many horses were slain that only one picador out of five made his appearance when a seventh bull was introduced. The latter bulls were stronger and fiercer than the others; they were at least five, perhaps six, years old.

The Duc de Nemours, in approbation of the skill of Montes in Friday's combat, sent him a present of a costly ring, and also presented a brooch to a young picador who distinguished himself on the same occasion. La Primera Espada de Espana, as Montes is called, has promised in return to send his Royal Highness a splendid Andalusian *majo* dress. These rewards, no doubt, stimulated the exertions of the gladiators on Sunday.

On leaving this abominable scene, the observer found in the street one of the miserable horses staggering in a pool of blood and water, his entrails hanging out. This scene highly amused the mob, who testified their glee by laughter, shouts, and jokes. A Frenchman once gave bitter offence to the Spaniards by observing that Africa began with the Pyrenees; now that his own princes have given their deliberate sanction to the debasing barbarities of the bull-fight, he must be prepared to allow us to draw the line of barbarism further north.

THE LASH AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday morning, at a quarter to seven, the troops were assembled on the garrison-parade to hear the proceedings of a garrison court-martial read out against James Callow, a trumpeter of the Royal Horse Artillery, who had been sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes, for stealing the sum of six shillings and fourpence from Bombadier George Hunter, of the same battalion, the same being approved of by her Majesty, and ordered to be carried into execution. He received the number awarded without imploring mercy or a remission of the sentence, though his sufferings were dreadful. He was conveyed to the Ordnance Medical Hospital, to undergo the process of "curing," when he will be drummed out of the regiment with the "Rogues' March." Gunner Laycock, of the same regiment, who received one hundred and fifty lashes a few days since, is also to be drummed out of her Majesty's service, as a caution to other soldiers not to commit the same offence.

CURIOS DISCOVERY AT BATTLE CHURCH.—On cleansing and scraping the old wash from the walls of Battle church, previous to their being re-washed, the walls have been discovered to be full of paintings, of a very ancient and curious character, some of them very well executed, which appear to have been done during the reign of one of the Edwards, or probably before; there is also some writing, but it cannot (except a word or two) be deciphered. Only a portion of the walls have been scraped.

WIT AND JUDGMENT.—Wit is brushwood, judgment is timber; the first makes the brightest flame, but the latter gives the most lasting heat.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF POLAND.

A dreadful famine prevails in Poland. A private letter, dated August 10, says—

It is more particularly in the ancient palatinates of Sandomir, Plock, Lublin, Augustow, as well in part of the palatinates of Cracovia, that the famine and all the evils in its train have been the most felt. In those unfortunate provinces, entire masses of people, deprived of every necessary, wander about the country, divided into bands, in search of the most loathsome food, which is often more adapted to sooth their hunger than to afford nourishment. Numberless diseases, the unavoidable consequence of destitution, rapidly diminish the number of these unfortunate men, and despair sometimes drives them to acts of violence which the authorities are not always able to repress.

The same letter gives also the following details of the Emperor's visit to Warsaw, and his treatment of the poor Poles:—

At the sight of so much misery who could remain unmoved? What hatred, be it ever so implacable, could avoid relenting? Yet the Emperor has remained indifferent! He has seen nothing, or he would see nothing; and he has not even inquired into the causes of the calamity, or thought of any remedies by which it might be alleviated. All his time at Warsaw has been engrossed by military pomp and parade. He repeatedly visited the citadel, as if to convince himself, with his own eyes, that it is in a good posture of defence; and he betrayed in this respect some of the anxiety usual with one who examines his weapon on the eve of using the same. He also made several trips to Georgiisk (formerly Modlin), situate a few miles from Warsaw, and destined to check the country all around. The rest of his time the Emperor spent in reviews, military exercises, and ceremonial levees. But I am wrong. He also paid a visit to the students of Warsaw, on the following occasion:—One day the Emperor, perambulating the streets of Warsaw in his carriage, fell in with two students, who neglected to uncover their heads in his presence. He immediately ordered his coachman to overtake them, and he himself asked them if they did not know who he was. One of them having answered, "No, my General," he abruptly retorted, "What, then, not know your Sovereign?" This apostrophe struck the two young men with terror, while his Majesty added, "Look at me well, that another time you may not forget the person of your Emperor; but I shall take care, besides, to make myself known to all the students." Next morning all the schools received an order to appear before his Majesty, with due solemnity, their governors and professors at their head. The Emperor walked slowly through their ranks, inquiring of Marshal Paskewicz whether he was satisfied with the students of Warsaw. The marshal, always on his guard, and knowing well his master, cautiously replied, "that he was not altogether quite satisfied." The Emperor then cast a frowning look over the poor students, and fastened his eye upon one of them, unfortunately a plain-looking youth, whom he pointed out with his fingers to his suite, saying, "Mark, what mouth, what snout (roza, morda), literally a vulgar and contemptuous expression, applicable to a pig)—I will wager that he is a wretch, capable of any crimes." The unhappy student thus described happened precisely to be remarkable for his good conduct and proficiency; and as the professor ventured to whisper the fact to the counsellor of state, Muchanow, who is at the head of public instruction in Poland, Muchanow thought it his duty to repeat it to the Emperor, but his Majesty rebuked him in no gentle terms, and told him to hold his tongue, while he himself gave vent to his angry feelings, in a lecture to the students, in tone and spirit very similar to his celebrated speech, bestowed on the municipality of Warsaw. On this occasion he closed his paternal admonition to the students with the exhortation that they were henceforward to behave in such a manner as to deserve the good opinion of the marshal, as otherwise he would close their school and distribute the students without distinction among his different regiments, where they would be obliged to serve as common soldiers and recruits. It is not difficult to imagine the consternation which this imperial speech has spread in every Polish family.

Another incident, which happened during the sojourn of the Emperor at Warsaw, also deserves notice. General Tolstoj, returning from parade, passed in his carriage through Willow street (*Ulica Wierzba*), leading to the great square of Saxony, where all reviews are held. While his carriage came in front of the Hotel d'Angleterre, a hired cab was coming out of it, and could not be stopped in time to prevent a collision, which, however, led to no serious accident. Tolstoj, nevertheless, attacked the poor cabman, sword in hand, and struck such a violent blow on the head, while the poor man on his knees implored his mercy, that he expired on the spot. This happened during the stay of the Emperor, in broad daylight, in one of the most frequented streets of the town, and in sight of a crowd of spectators, none of whom durst give vent to indignation. No notice whatever has been taken of the event, beyond the removal of the dead body by the police. The General has not been arrested, and he continues to this day in the office of chief of the recruit department in Poland. It may be worthy of remark that this man, if man he be, who has been guilty of such an atrocity, has the reputation of being a liberal among the Russians.

It would be superfluous to make any comments upon the facts we have narrated, as they sufficiently speak for themselves. May the voice of truth be heard at last by all civilised nations, and may they fully understand the nature of that profound barbarism which aspires to the highest destinies, but of which the triumph, if accomplished, would be the ruin of all that is sacred in humanity.

THE LATE FATAL FIRE AT SIR C. PRICE'S.—On Friday a coroner's jury assembled at the Bridewell hospital, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of George Spencer, aged 21, the unfortunate individual who lost his life at the recent fire at Sir Charles Price's. Their verdict was, "Accidental death, arising from a fire; but how that fire originated there was no evidence to show." No other life was lost by the fire. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about £10,000.

THE AMERICAN STEAM FRIGATE
MISSOURI.

(From the *Times*.)

The fate of the American steam frigate Missouri (a ship belonging to the U. S. navy) will not soon be forgotten. There was something marvelous about it—something that set speculation, and even superstition, at work, without, however, the smallest legitimate material to work upon. A noble war steamer, eclipsing any vessel of that class in the British navy, and evidently intended to astonish the world, suddenly appears one Saturday afternoon at Gibraltar. She steers straight past some British vessels anchored at a safe distance from the shore, and drops her anchor so near that, as she sheers in-shore, she has not more than five feet under her bottom. The British spectators are seized with wonder at the size, the beauty, the armament, and above all at the daring, of the stranger. Well might they be aghast at the spectacle of these rapid evolutions, performed within a bowsprit's length, by a ship of nearly 2,000 tons, 250 feet long, with 350 men on board, carrying twenty-eight enormous guns, and pierced for forty-four. They look and look again, and count her guns and admire her beautiful equipment, and are near enough to hear the conversation on board. The Captain and chief officers land, and go off to dinner at the American Consul's. The British visitors go down to tea, and have not finished their second cup, when they are called to the deck with the cry that "The steamer's on fire!" She is on fire; and, after the preservation of the crew, and every attempt to preserve the vessel by the crews of the surrounding British vessels, she is utterly consumed, and, before next morning, she lies at the bottom a shapeless mass of charred timbers and old iron.

People made their own comments when the account reached us at home. More was said than was ever likely to meet the sensitive republican ear. Though too little for war, the vessel seemed too great for peace. It was, at least, a demonstration. Wherever she went, the Missouri was to advertise the world of what our respected relatives across the Atlantic can do and will do on an emergency. Her destination was various. She was bound to Alexandria, and thence to China, with the American plenipotentiary on board for the celestial court. She touched at Gibraltar, and it was said she was to touch at England also; and probably at a few other points of interest in the circuitous course from Gibraltar to Pekin. Humanity was prompted to lament a disaster which stopped so noble a messenger of civilisation in the first stage of her career. Doubtless, she was designed to diffuse the elements of social improvement wherever she touched the shore. Nay, it was positively stated that such was part of her mission. Still, an unaccountable mystery hung over her destination and over her end. Why talk so big, when you mean only peace? Why negotiate a treaty with China, when the British minister has already included you in a treaty purchased by British arms for all the world? As for the strange catastrophe, it was whispered at the time, without the smallest ground or circumstance of credit, that it was the crew who had burnt their vessel. Anything is more credible than the purely marvelous.

A strange discovery has added to the materials of speculation, without removing the general perplexity. Dead men tell no tales, at least they did not before the days of Heraphat; but foundered vessels are not so safe. The wreck and cargo of the Missouri are in the hands of the divers. Day after day they are bringing up doubtless much that a British sailor will easily divine by the analogy of civilised navigation and warfare. But what does he imagine the divers are bringing up in great quantities day by day, and carrying off in cart-loads to their store? Slave-shackles of every strength and size, for men and women, old and young. A correspondent of undoubted authority has sent us three specimens—a family group, for father, mother, and child. They are such as are used in the slave-trade, and are own brothers, as we can swear, to those found on board vessels engaged in the traffic. Were the wreck to be judged by these alone, the divers might conclude the Missouri to be a gigantic slaver, designed to meet with the arguments of Lynch law the intricacies of the right of search. But, of course, the Missouri was not a slaver. So what mean these countless suits of iron?

THE DUTCH LABOURERS are not yet in want of food; but their king has reduced the duties on imported grain and vegetables, and declared that it is the duty of government to promote the importation of food. An English landowner of the old stock would not make such an admission till the people were starving, if even then. As his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos looks to his stained glass lantern, with the quarterings of all the Tudors and Plantagenets, whom he is pleased to call his ancestors, he must think that a Dutch king knows as little of true state policy as a Manchester manufacturer.—*Spectator*.

MARYLEBONE.—At a special meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor, on Friday, was read the report of a conference between the deputation appointed at a recent meeting, and the poor-law Commissioners. The deputation claimed that Marylebone should not be included in the proposed asylum district, on account of the importance and extent of the parish, the undue share of expense (one-third) that would fall upon it, and the fact that the relief of its casual poor was already sufficient. The Commissioners promised to consider the application; and further proceedings were suspended until their answer should be received.

THE QUAKERS AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—Many of our readers are aware that there has been a severe discussion, and finally, a separation, in the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, on account of slavery and abolition. A number of important members became quite zealous in favour of abolition, while most of the official leaders were opposed to the movement. The division has created great anxiety among Friends, and particularly among those of the London yearly meeting; for, being themselves prominent abolitionists, it could not but be grievous to see the ecclesiastical power of the society in this country employed to put down what they were so earnestly labouring to advance. And, on the other hand, they were reluctant to countenance what seemed to be a breach of religious order, by the abolition seceders. This matter has been three or four years under agitation. At length the London yearly meeting have resolved to send a deputation of their wisest and best men to the United States, for the purpose of at once endeavouring to heal the division in Indiana, and of stirring up the minds of the body of Friends in this country to more direct and active efforts in the cause of emancipation. Among the persons selected for this important mission, are Josiah Foster, formerly clerk of the yearly meeting, W. Foster, who was in this country twenty years ago, and who procured the preparations of Judge Stroud's book on the law of slavery; and George Stacy, the present clerk of the yearly meeting. These gentlemen are among the most eminent of the society, and are all acting members of great weight in the London anti-slavery committee. They have great weight with the leading statesmen of England, and this they preserve, under all administrations, by their perfect sincerity and devotion.—*Boston Chronicle*.

SHOWER OF SNAILS.—During the storm which passed over this neighbourhood on Sunday afternoon, a large quantity of snails fell on the grounds of Captain St Clair, at Staverton. The gallant captain has kindly furnished us with a number of the insects, which may be seen at our office. He states that some of his grounds were literally covered with these curious visitors from the upper regions.—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

JOHN MATHEWS, aged one hundred and fourteen, residing in the parish of Llandaff, together with his daughter, applied for relief, for the first time, at a meeting of our Board of Guardians held the other day. He was formerly a farmer and cattle-drover, but for the last thirty years had been supported by his children. An order was made for 6s. a-week.—*Cambrian*.

A LUCKY DUSTMAN.—Edward Riley, living with his family in Hadlow street, Burton crescent, having been proved next of kin to Major-general Riley, who recently died at Madras, leaving property to the amount of £50,000, to the whole of which he has become entitled, has, within the last few days, amused the neighbourhood by his conduct. From having been but a workman in the dust yard at Maiden lane, he has now become a man of independence. On Wednesday he called in his cab on a tailor, in Seymour street, and, taking him to the dust yard, desired him to measure the whole of the men in the yard for a suit of clothes, which being accomplished, he ordered them to go to a boot-maker, where they were all served. On Sunday he ordered a butcher to supply each of them with a joint of meat. Riley has taken a house in Argyle square; and, upon entering it, he purposed giving a dinner to all the dustmen in London, and illuminating the front of his house.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN DENMARK.—A correspondent at Copenhagen writes to the *Débats*, that when, three months ago, the King of Prussia was about to come ashore from the steamer which brought him into port, a spark from the chimney of the vessel set fire to the royal standard of Prussia, hoisted on the boat in which the King was, and entirely consumed the flag. From this insignificant accident, the Copenhagen journal, the *Fædrelandet* (the Country), published an article predicting the fall of the absolute monarchy of Prussia, and indulging in light reflections upon the religious and political opinions of King Frederick William. The Danish government, seeing in this article an insult upon his Majesty of Prussia, prosecuted the editor, M. Gjoedward, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2,000 rix dollars banco (about 5,000 francs), and all the costs; and further interdicted him, for five years, from publishing any writing whatever, without its being previously submitted to the censorship of the police. This severe judgment was, on appeal, confirmed by the supreme court of the kingdom. M. Gjoedward, being unable or unwilling to pay the fine and costs, amounting together to 2,750 rix dollars (about 6,900 francs), the government issued an execution, and, having seized his library, ordered it to be sold by auction on the 2nd instant. The first lot put up was a translation into the Danish language of "Maximes de Larocheoucauld," worth 16 skillings (90 centimes); but before any one could bid for it, a person in the room cried out, "I will give 3,000 rix dollars (7,500 francs)," and immediately threw over to the auctioneer the full amount in bank notes. The little volume was handed over to the purchaser, and the fine and costs being thus more than satisfied, the sale was stopped amidst the general applause of the company. The performer of this act of generosity was a merchant of Copenhagen, named Falkentjerg, who was immediately afterwards unanimously elected a member of the Society for the Freedom of the Press, and had his diploma sent to him in a silver-gilt box.

Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Hindoo prince and merchant, visited Mr O'Connell, at Derrynane abbey, on Saturday evening. The Hindoo prince and merchant, visited Mr O'Connell, at Derrynane abbey, on Saturday evening.

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.
(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

The great and popular cry in those colonies for many years past has been "immigration;" an increase of the number of labourers has been looked upon as the only cure for the numerous inconveniences to which the transition from slave to free labour exposed the colonies. But there is too much reason to fear that, in the ardour with which this *desideratum* has been pursued, the West Indians have very much overlooked many means which lay immediately within their reach, by which the labour they possessed could be rendered not only more productive but more profitable. For some time past, however, public opinion has shown itself considerably divided on this question. The experiment, however, has been begun, and is about to be made on a considerable scale. The remarks which we recently made on this subject in connexion with British Guiana, appear to have been misunderstood, or some of those who have noticed these remarks must be ignorant of the real state of that question. We are quite aware that the first permission given by the Colonial-office to import five thousand Coolies from India to Guiana had reference to the application of the balance of the fund provided some time ago by the Legislature of that colony for the purposes of immigration; and that the expense of the small number of Coolies that had already arrived, as well as those immediately expected, would be defrayed from that fund. But it is, notwithstanding, true that Lord Stanley in the autumn of last year authorised the Colonial Assemblies to pass ordinances for the purpose of raising loans in this country, under the guarantee of parliament, to the extent of one million and a half sterling, the interest and repayment of which are to be charged on the revenues of the separate colonies. It is also true that British Guiana did pass an ordinance authorising such a loan to the extent of four hundred thousand pounds; Trinidad did the same to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and others of the colonies to various amounts. These ordinances were passed in the winter of last year; the colonial office was in receipt of advices that such was the case at the commencement of the session of parliament, and it yet remains to be explained why no steps were taken during the session to give parliamentary support to the proposal of the Colonial office. Meantime, however, it appears that twenty-three ships, of an aggregate measurement of twelve thousand seven hundred and three tons, were taken up in the months of June and July last, to convey emigrants from Madras and Calcutta to Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad—but under what regulations or plans the English public are as yet ignorant.

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It is estimated that nearly one hundred thousand Coolies have been imported into Mauritius since 1834. And what has been the result? In 1835 the quantity of sugar imported from that island was 27,935 tons; and in 1836, 27,025 tons; while in 1843 it was even less. It is true that in the present year it is expected to realise 35,000 tons. But if we could see the account, placing on its debit side the enormous cost at which this immigration has been accomplished, the demoralisation and infection with new diseases which have been communicated to the old labouring population, the increase of police establishments to suppress vagrancy, the rates for maintaining paupers and the sick; and placing on the same side a sum large enough to cover the contingent responsibility of sending the survivors back, at the end of five years, who may wish to return—if we were to place these items on the one side of the account, the advantage of increased produce placed on the other side would require an enormous amount to be added to make a balance. There are many contingencies in the introduction of a new population which at first it is impossible to foresee. For example, by recent accounts from the Mauritius, we find that the government was advertising for ships to convey one hundred Chinese immigrants back to their own country; not that their five years' servitude had expired, but that they had become so incorrigible that the authorities could no longer manage them.

A serious doubt, however, as to the real advantage of immigration is rapidly gaining ground among the West Indians. In the Jamaica Assembly there was a strong party against the policy of loading the island with a further debt, and necessarily new taxes for such a purpose, and but a small portion of Lord Stanley's offer was accepted. And now we see by the *Guiana Times*, just received, where the system has been advocated more eagerly than elsewhere, that they begin "to fear the Coolies will not be worth the cost of introduction, to say nothing of their re-transportation." Immigration has now assumed a real and substantial form. It is no longer a mere speculation. It assumes the shape of a new debt to a single colony of half a million sterling, and new taxes in proportion. Men begin seriously to weigh the advantages and disadvantages. They put the chances of success against the certainty of the expense, and the hazard of a further similar cost to send the immigrants back. They begin to think how much that same amount of capital would do, if applied to improvements, within their present means, the result of which would be certain.

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Is it not, then, a matter well worth the consideration of West Indians, whether it would not be a wiser and safer experiment to expend their capital in improving the means at present within their reach, and securing their immediate and certain benefits

which would arise from it, than to hazard it for the remote and problematical advantages of immigration?

RAILWAY ANTICIPATIONS.— "G. A. H." who contributes an article to the current number of the *Westminster Review*, must have written it with a telescope to his eye, to aid him in peeping into futurity. The "Railway King" is sobriety itself, and Brunel a model of hesitation and distrust, compared with the author of "Railway Improvements." He coolly turns the Duke out of "Northumberland House," and thus secures "the finest of all sites for a railway station," the focus of all the railroads of Great Britain. The highways he converts into railways—lays down lines of rail to every man's fireside—keeps out Newcastle colliers at the mouth of the Thames, and sends their cargoes to London by waggon-ways—substitutes artificial fuel for the raw material of coals—calls companies into existence to supply heat to houses in the same manner as gas and water—and, in short, revolutionises life and locomotion. He puts his hands to his sides, that he may not split them in laughing at the Railway Conservatives, who, "in the year 1845, just fifteen years from the time of first going to the railway school," doggedly adhere to the assumption that

"The tree of knowledge has been plucked; all's known." G. A. H. tells them a different story, and cuts out work for the engineer for another "fifteen years," at the very least. He also broaches to the farmers a proposal "to convey artificial heat beneath the earth, on open land, by means of pipes," and, "by a similar process, to inject the ground with gaseous manure," thereby multiplying crops *ad infinitum*. And—hitting upon a device of our own—he suggests the provision of enclosed spaces, warmed and ventilated, for drying hay and corn in wet seasons:—a crotchet which, when named by ourselves, has been "laughed out of court," but we could never get a more solid reply to the suggestion. Perhaps it may not deserve one.—*Gateshead Observer*.

FIGHTING A DUEL.—Napoleon, when he was told that a cannon ball had killed a sailor who had hid himself in a coil of rope in the hold of a man-of-war, observed, "A man can never avoid his fate;" a fact well illustrated by the following circumstance:—An Englishman, "brave as Julius Caesar," challenged a Frenchman to mortal combat. Knowing John Bull to be a dead shot, the Frenchman, being the challenged party, and having the choice of place, time, and weapons, selected night, a large dark apartment, and pistols. The seconds were to remain outside and give the word, after which each was to fire when he pleased. "Fire!" cried the seconds, when the combatants had been locked in, and declared themselves "ready." But no sound was heard. Johnny Bull could find no mark for an aim; and his adversary hearing him groping about the room fired at random. John was safe enough now; and after searching every corner of the room in vain for any indication of the whereabouts of his antagonist, at length exclaimed—"Come, I'm tired of this fun; besides, I'm satisfied;" and he accordingly groped his way to the fireplace, and fired up the mouth of the chimney. There was a shriek, and a yell, and down came the Frenchman, dead as a door nail!—*American paper*. [Brother Jonathan is very expert in dressing up stories. This tale is an old one, and was lately made use of by the *Examiner*, in one of its leading articles. It has evidently traveled across the water, and been sent back with a new dress. The names of the duelists should have been given, and the thing would then have been complete.]

WEST RIDING REVISION.—IMPORTANT DECISION IN FAVOUR OF THE FREE-TRADE JOINT VOTERS.—The revision of the lists of parliamentary voters for the West Riding commenced at Sheffield on Wednesday. The Tories made it their great point to strike off the new votes created by the free-trade party, to the whole of which they had objected. Mr Baxter opposed the votes, as rendered illegal by the Splitting act, and the case was gone into at great length. The revising barristers, however, unanimously decided that the votes were good, and Mr Blanshard, the senior barrister, said distinctly that "it was rather meritorious that any person should desire the privilege of a vote, and should purchase property to secure it;" "it could not be made an objection to him that that was his primary object in the acquisition of the property." This decision will, we believe, take away the only ground on which from 1,500 to 2,000 of the Tory objections rested; and it therefore most materially affects the relative strength of parties in the West Riding. At Sheffield the balance on the revision was 173 in favour of the Orange or Liberal party: at Barnsley it was 100 in their favour; and at Rotherham 56. At Doncaster the Tories had an advantage, but the balance on those four districts is 333 in favour of the Liberals.—*Leeds Mercury*.

JARROW COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent explosion at Jarrow colliery have terminated their investigations at Jarrow, and left the district. The result of their labours will be communicated to the Home Secretary, and the publication of their report is looked forward to with great interest by the coal trade, especially in the north of England.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—The Grand Duchess Olga, and the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands, arrived at Konigsberg on the 9th inst. The Emperor started off to the Caucasus immediately after taking leave of the Empress.

The *Gazette d'Elberfeld* publishes accounts from Munster of the 15th, mentioning that the Archbishop of Cologne was not expected to live through the day.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

EXPRESSIVE SILENCE.—Times have changed among the agriculturists. They can now meet and dine together without talking a word either about politics or the corn laws. Such a meeting took place, on Tuesday, in Buckinghamshire, and was exclusively reported in this journal. What gives a special point to the abstinence from any allusion to Toryism or monopoly is the fact, that his Grace of Buckingham was present, and took an active part in the proceedings. There is something significant in this silence. Possibly the mystery will, ere long, be explained. Who could have believed that the "farmers' friend" should play the most prominent part at a meeting of an agricultural association, and yet make no reference—not even by inuendo—to the present position and future prospects of the farming interest? Verily, this is passing strange. It must have excited much surprise by those assembled on the occasion: it will excite still greater wonder among the farmers at a distance.—*Morning Advertiser*. [It must be remembered that the Duke of Buckingham is Peel's purchased political thrall. His price was a blue ribbon. Buckingham's silence on the corn law is, therefore, a solemn warning by Peel that monopoly is doomed.—*League*.]

THE SOUTH CHESHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held its seventh anniversary at Sandbach, on Thursday. Among those present were George Wilbraham, Esq., of Delamere house (who, in the absence of the president, Lord Combermere, took the chair); Major Swettenham, of Swettenham hall; J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P.; Mr J. Armitstead, vicar of Sandbach; Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode hall, &c., &c., &c. The chairman, among other remarks in proposing the principal toast, said:—

The farmers must not depend on parliamentary interference, for that would fail them when they most wanted, and when they most expected it [cheers]. They must rely upon their own exertions. The great want among the farmers was the want of capital. No man could take a farm without capital to work it to advantage, any more than a manufacturer, without capital, could take a manufactory.

Mr Tollemache, in returning thanks for "the members for the county," of whom he is himself one, being toasted, partly concurred in these remarks, saying, "Great advocate as he was for protection, he was quite satisfied that their best protection must consist in their own exertions;" but, alluding to the late importations of cheese from abroad, observed:—

Much as this increase was to be regretted by Cheshire landlords and Cheshire farmers—and, indeed, they must regret that there had been any importation at all—still, when they considered what had been the importation in previous years, and what had been the increase in the last year of a population equal to the town of Manchester, which had been added to the country—when they considered that the prosperity of trade had increased in a greater ratio than the consumption of food, they could not see any great grounds for alarm at the importation of the foreign article.

After the prizes had been distributed to the successful candidates, who were called into the room to receive them, an interesting discussion on the question of tenant right was commenced, Mr White, one of the judges, advocating the right of tenants to compensation for money laid out on their farms. He also recommended the plan of subsoil draining.

THE DROWNING OF TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS.—The *Nouvelise*, of Marseilles, gives the following particulars of the frightful accident which happened in Italy, by the giving way of a bridge:—"A letter from Venice, dated the 4th of September, informs us that a dreadful event had taken place on the preceding day, between Belluno and Feltre. Two hundred Italian soldiers were executing some manœuvres at that point under the command of an Austrian officer, who, without any plausible motive, was obstinate in wishing them to cross a bridge, which menaced to fall with the slightest shock, and of which the local authorities, with praiseworthy caution, had for some time forbidden the passage. It was in vain that several of these soldiers represented to their officer the danger there would be in marching over the bridge; the Austrian captain reiterated his orders, which the unhappy men had the folly to obey. They marched on to the bridge, and the expected catastrophe immediately took place. The bridge tottered, cracked, and fell into the stream, and the whole of the two hundred soldiers perished in the deep and rapid river across which the bridge had been erected. The officer, who was marching at the head, had prudently taken some steps in advance, and succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety.

MORE ROYAL VISITING.—We learn from our Paris correspondent that during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours at Pampeluna, it was arranged that Queen Isabella and her sister, Donna Louisa, should pay a visit to the French royal family in the course of next spring.—*Chronicle*.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.—*Punch* says—"No human creature ever suffered so much from friendship as the British farmer."

The number of negro slaves in the civilised and Christian world is estimated at 6,650,000—viz., United States, 2,600,000; Brazil, 2,500,000; Spanish colonies, 800,000; French colonies, 250,000; Dutch, Danish, and Swedish colonies, 100,000; South American republics, 400,000.

PROPERTY TAX.—EXEMPTION.—The board of stamps and taxes have extended, until the 10th of October next, the period for claiming exemption from the property and income tax for the last three years. After the above day, no such claim will be allowed.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.—No further disturbance has taken place at Madrid, but there is still much excitement. Nothing could exceed the violence and misconduct of the military authorities at Madrid on the night of the 5th. They clearly laid a trap for the people, and now endeavoured to make the world believe that there was a vast conspiracy of the partisans of Espartero fomented by England. The truth is, that the disturbances were caused by the agents of the government.—*Chronicle*.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of the 30th of August, state that M. Metaxa has refused to accept of the embassy at Constantinople, and has openly joined the ranks of the opposition. The last act of violence committed by Coletti is the dismissal from office of one of the heroes of the revolution, and most distinguished patriots of Greece. After a series of insulting humiliations heaped upon General Kalergi, in the vain hope that they would induce him to retire of his own accord from the post of aide-de-camp to the King, Coletti has at length dismissed him. The only reason given for this unworthy act is, that General Kalergi is on a footing of friendship with several distinguished members of the Mavrocordato party, and that he is in the habit of receiving them familiarly at his house. Several other officers have also been dismissed the service, apparently for no better reason than that which caused the dismissal of General Kalergi.

FREE TRADE POLICY OF NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, dated the 3rd instant, expatiates on the benefits which this country has received from the recent alterations there. By the decree of July 30, the bounties granted to the national flag were abolished; on August 5 the export duty was taken off sulphur; on the 18th, the port charges of Messina were revised—charges so exorbitant, that, although Messina was universally a port for warehousing, it was scarcely at all resorted to. Lastly (August 29), appeared the tariff, which has been printed at length, and which is considered a great boon to our commerce. The articles of codfish and pilchards are very important to the Neapolitans, on account of the fast-days; and it is hoped that a branch of our trade will be revived by the reduction of duty upon them. The United States had almost the monopoly in supplying colonial produce, on account of the bounties given by the government to their own flag on all importations from transatlantic ports, but, these bounties being abolished, it is expected that the supply will come from our ports.

CIRCASSIA.—**IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.**—“A German journal,” says the *Constitutionnel*, “publishes a letter from the frontiers of Russia, containing intelligence which would be of the highest importance if it were confirmed, but which we consider improbable. It states, that the Russians had suffered a new and sanguinary defeat in Circassia, towards the latter end of August. Prince Schamyl and his mountaineers displayed on the occasion a bravery and intrepidity beyond all expression. The Russians are said to have lost several colours, a portion of their artillery, and to have left numerous prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The General-in-Chief, Prince Woronzow, was among the latter.”

BUENOS AIRES.—By the arrival of the Cesarea at Liverpool, from Buenos Ayres, we learn that the negotiation opened by Mr Ouseley, the British representative, and Baron Diffandis, the French representative, was, about the 20th of June, suddenly brought to a close by the refusal of General Rosas to listen to the terms proposed by them. The consequence was, that, on the 23rd of June, they presented a joint ultimatum, demanding that the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video should cease. A force of English and French marines had two days before been landed to support this demand; and when the Cesarea sailed, the belief at Buenos Ayres was, that, if Rosas persisted in his obstinate refusal of the terms proposed, a joint force would occupy the island of Martin Garcia, which commands the entrance of the two great rivers, the Parana and the Uruguay, and thus cut off all communication between Buenos Ayres and the other provinces of the Argentine republic. From later intelligence brought by the Sultana, we learn that it was understood Mr Ouseley was not likely to take any hostile steps, notwithstanding the large British naval force in the river, but would, in all probability, await fresh instructions from Europe. It was likewise believed there that the French minister had been in favour of decisive measures, but that Mr Ouseley did not find himself in a position to act. Meantime, an English family named Kidd, living a short distance from town, consisting of nine persons, adults and children, had been murdered in the most brutal manner, the children having been murdered in the presence of their parents; and it was feared that this was only the prelude to a resumption of the former scenes of midnight assassination, but now directed against the English and French inhabitants. The Sultana, after lying four months at Buenos Ayres, not seeing any hope of a speedy removal of the prohibition to land her cargo, which had been issued in consequence of her having touched at Monte Video for a pilot on her way up the river, has brought it back to Liverpool. The loss must be very great.

HAYTI.—Advices received from Hayti at Jamaica state, that Pierrot had thrown aside all constitutional control, and assumed despotic power. He is alleged to have sacked the treasury, and repudiated the financial treaty with France, which is likely, it is said, to cause differences between that government and the republic.

IRELAND.

THE NEW COLLEGES.—THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The following declaration, signed by eighteen of the Roman Catholic prelates—two archbishops and sixteen bishops—has just been promulgated, reiterating the opinions embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting of the prelates in May last, that the legislative measure of academical education for Ireland is “dangerous to faith and morals”:

“Lest our faithful flocks should be apprehensive of any change being wrought in our minds relative to the recent legislative measure of academic education, we the undersigned archbishops and bishops, feel it a duty we owe to them and ourselves, to reiterate our solemn conviction of its being dangerous to faith and morals, as declared in the resolutions unanimously adopted in May last by the assembled bishops of Ireland:—

- “M. Slattery, archbishop of Cashel.
- “John, archbishop of Tuam.
- “Thomas Coen, bishop of Clonfert.
- “Patrick M’Nicholas, bishop of Achonry.
- “James Keating, bishop of Ferns.
- “Patrick M’Gettigan, bishop of Raphoe.
- “Cornelius Egan, bishop of Ardfern and Aghadoe.
- “Edmond Ffrench, bishop of Kilmaine and Kilfenora.
- “William Higgins, bishop of Ardagh.
- “John Cantwell, bishop of Meath.
- “Michael Blake, bishop of Dromore.
- “William Kinsella, bishop of Ossory.
- “George J. P. Browne, bishop of Elphin.
- “Bartholomew Crotty, bishop of Cloyne and Ross.
- “Nicholas Foran, bishop of Waterford and Lismore.
- “Thomas Feeney, bishop of Killala.
- “Charles M’Nally, bishop of Clogher.
- “Laurence O’Donnell, bishop of Galway.”

In reference to the above, the *Times* says:—“As long as the minister is backed by such men as Archbishops Crotty and Murray, Bishops Ryan, Murphy, Browne (Kilmore), Kennedy, and Healy, he can well dispense with the support of Dr M’Hale and his long tail of grumblers for a grievance. One half of the Premier’s army of place-hunters would annihilate such futile opposition.”

THE SPY SYSTEM.—The Irish Repeal party is carrying on in Ulster to an extent of which the public are little aware. The executive has issued orders to the constabulary to note down the names of persons appearing in any processions accompanied by music, or having banners or arms, so that those who attend Orange meetings, or follow teetotal bands or processions, or repeal meetings, will be known to government. What the ulterior proceedings upon this information may be we know not. However, it is well to be prepared.—*Northern Orange Standard*.

DEATH OF MR DAVIS.—The Irish Repeal party have lost one of their ablest members, and, by accounts of friends and foes, one of the best, if not of the wisest, of men—Mr Thomas Davis, the writer of much passionate, but really eloquent poetry and prose, in the columns of the *Nation* newspaper. He was, it appears, the leading spirit of the Young Ireland party—a party more violent and more honest than, but prob’ly not so sagacious, perhaps not so selfish, as O’Connell. The death of Mr Davis seems to have called forth feelings of deep and sympathising regret from men of all parties in Dublin; and possibly it may not a little influence repeal tactics in time to come. The funeral of Mr Davis took place in Dublin on Thursday, and a large concourse of Repealers attended. The members of the ‘82 club were present in full costume; and the two state carriages of the Lord Mayor accompanied the procession of upwards of seventy carriages.

ANOTHER DISMISSAL.—By direction of the Lord Chancellor, a *supersedeas* was forwarded, on Tuesday, to Mr Robert Caldwell, who has been removed from the commission of the peace for the county of Fermagh, at his own request.

REPRESENTATION OF KERRY.—It is stated, “on authority,” that the Hon. Mr Browne retires from the representation of Kerry at the next general election. It is supposed that Mr Browne’s stomach is too weak to bolt the repeal pledge.—*Times*.

ORANGE MOVEMENT IN ULSTER.—Whilst the government are halting, probably intimidated by the recent demonstrations, the Orange leaders are gaining fresh courage for renewed operations. On Friday another secret meeting was held at Belfast, attended by several lords and commoners, high in the Orange councils, including Colonel Verner, M.P., M. Alexander, Esq., M.P., and Lord O’Neill.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.—has decided to become a resident landlord on his Irish estates, and in consequence great preparations are making to give him a hearty and hospitable reception.

TIPPERARY MODE OF PAYING RENT.—In our publication of Saturday last, an advertisement appeared for the sale of the produce of five fields of wheat, two fields of oats, and some hay, distrained by the receiver under the Court of Chancery, for rent due on the part of the Derry Castle estates, amounting to upwards of £200, and which was to be sold by auction yesterday (Friday). Bailiffs to the number of seven were placed over the property, who visited it every day to see that all was right. On Friday morning, however, upon going to the lands, there was not a vestige of the produce to be seen—not a single straw was left behind, the lads having made clean work of it during the night, to the great disappointment of the receiver, the auctioneer, and the bailiffs.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

INFLUENCE OF PROSPECTIVE PATRONAGE.—A few short months ago, his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh carried on a controversial correspondence with Sir Robert Peel, in which he not only denounced the national system of education, but declared it to

be one which the established clergy could neither touch, taste, nor handle. A few days ago, however, unless we are ill-informed, his Grace joins with Dr Crotty, the Roman Catholic archbishop, in the patronage of a college founded upon precisely the same principles as the national system of education.—*Banner of Ulster*.

APPALLING ACCIDENT.—SEVEN MEN SUFFOCATED.

—A frightful accident happened on Wednesday morning in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. A few minutes before ten o’clock a loud explosion was heard in the Laboratory department. As soon as ingress could be obtained, a fearful spectacle presented itself. Immediately behind the door, crowded together in a confused heap, lay the scorched bodies of five men and two boys. These were immediately removed to an adjacent shed on stretchers. The building being on fire, the alarm bell was rung, and the engines from the different departments, with the Royal Sappers and Miners and Royal Artillery, were speedily on the spot. The flames, by the exertions of the men, were soon subdued, their ravages being confined to the building, the roof of which had been already blown off, and some slight damage done to the roof of an adjacent building. It would appear, from what has been gleaned in other parts of the same department (for not one of the unfortunate beings in the devoted building has escaped to furnish any information), that the men and the boys were at the time employed in breaking up rockets, and through some friction the whole mass accidentally ignited, thus at once consigning seven unfortunate individuals to instant destruction. It was the opinion of a medical gentleman, who viewed the bodies with the writer, that death took place from *asphyxia*, suffocation by carbonic acid gas. An inquest took place on Thursday, when the jury returned the following verdict:—“That the deceased were killed by the explosion of combustible materials, but from what cause there is no evidence to show.” The jury recommended some alteration in the mode of breaking up the old fuses. Col. Cockburn said he intended in future to extract the saltpetre by means of water.

A LIBERAL KING.—It is known that, in the last Swedish parliament, several bills, containing organic and radical improvements in the constitution, were thrown out by the Lords and the clergy, in opposition to the votes of the burgeses and the peasantry, which latter is represented in Sweden. The King was, it seems, reluctantly compelled to yield to such a powerful impulse. In one case, however, he did not, and gave his assent to a bill equalising the law of marriage and inheritance in all classes of society, which the nobles had protested against. This is the first step, as it were, to do away with primogeniture and the entailting of property. The Swedish papers are full in praise of King Oscar, and consider this act as an indication of a liberal and enlightened reign, like that of his late father.—*Globe*.

THE QUEBEC SUBSCRIPTION.—amounting to the sum of £7,434 3s. 8d., has been collected at an expense of £43 15s.; a proof at once of the liberality, the business habits, and the economy which are characteristic of Manchester.—*Manchester Times*.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We understand that the committee of this society are about to make a novel movement, in the sanguine hope of bringing their principles and operations more fully than hitherto, before the more intelligent and philanthropic portion of the public. The plan proposed is to engage a page or column in the *advertising department* of the principal religious magazines and local papers, to consist of testimonies in favour of the practicability and utility of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages, founded on the personal experience or observation of the writers themselves. Ministers of religion, medical practitioners, literary men, and others, will unite to furnish these testimonies, together with short and terse articles on various points involved in the Temperance movement.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH SHIPWRECKS.—A writer in the *New Quarterly Review* states that the average number of wrecks of British merchant ships a-year are six hundred! the average sum lost, above two millions and a half sterling! the average of lives lost, the lamentable number of 1,560; but the wrecks of fifteen out of every twenty ships are attributed to some incompetency or other on the part of the master.

We are happy to inform our readers that Messrs J. and T. Brocklehurst and Sons, of Macclesfield, have agreed, at the request of their hands, to close a portion of their mills, in which about six hundred persons are employed, one hour per day earlier than heretofore. We hear that preparations are making to celebrate this auspicious event by a public entertainment.—*Macclesfield Chronicle*.

A SHARK CAPTURED.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of boys were bathing near the red lump at the foot of Margaret street (in Greenock), a large fish joined their company. Several of the more timid ran ashore, but others more courageous attacked the fish, and with some difficulty got it landed on the shore. It was found to be a shark of the shovel-nosed species. It measured four feet nine inches in length, and was nineteen inches in girth.—*Glasgow Argus*.

THE FRIENDS OF SIR JAMES E. TENNENT gave him a farewell dinner, on Wednesday, at Lovegrove’s. The Irish Society of London took the initiative in this mark of respect to its founder, and a splendid dessert service, value 700 guineas, was presented by his fellow-countrymen to the new Secretary for Ceylon. Sergeant Murphy, M.P., presided, Dr Croly filling the vice-chair. Dwarkanauth Tagore, the Indian prince-banker, graced the meeting.—*Globe*.

THE NEW POOR-LAW AT ROCHDALE.—A public meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of Rochdale, took place in a large open space called the Butta, to hear a statement from the late guardians, who had been prosecuted by the Poor-law Commissioners for refusing to act under the new law. Mr Whitaker, the Chief Constable, who was called to the chair, said, that the meeting was held in order to enable the so-called "Guardians" to explain the precise position in which the district stood. From his statement it appears that the question of law is still before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr Livesey made a strong speech against the New Poor-law; in the course of which he stated, that only three persons had accepted the office of Guardian; and as one of those had since repented, there only remained two, James Holt, and Samuel Brierley: whose very names would become terms of reproach, infamy, and contempt. Mr Livesey also said, he had just been told that there was a policeman present taking notes. He had no doubt he was a worthy tool of a bad cause [groans]. He cared nothing for policemen [shouts of execration]. He cared not for all they could do; the policeman was welcome to put down all he said. The chairman invited the amateur reporter to take his seat at the table of the regular reporters: but he declined, and, being assailed with hostile shouts, soon afterwards withdrew. Resolutions supporting the Guardians in the contest passed unanimously. The magistrates of the township of Castleton have issued an execution against the overseers for refusing to pay their quota to the Poor-law union.

NEWPORT PAGNELL.—EDUCATION.—The smallness of the British school-room for the increased number of boys, and the want of a large room for public meetings, lectures, &c., have aroused the energies of the friends of the voluntary principle, and the result of their labours is the erection of a large and handsome building, the ground floor of which is a spacious and convenient school-room, and the upper storey a public room capable of containing from 300 to 400 people. The opening took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst., when, after the annual examination of the boys, which showed most satisfactory progress on their part, an interesting history was given of the school from its commencement, thirty-five years ago, on the plan and suggestion of Joseph Lancaster; and addresses were delivered by M. Dunn, Esq., Messrs Bull, Watson, and Miller, &c., &c., to a crowded audience. On Wednesday, upwards of 200 persons partook of tea, provided by the ladies of the town, the proceeds of which were devoted to the liquidation of the small debt remaining on the place. Mr Bull, senr, being requested to preside, proceeded to call on various ministers and gentlemen, and several admirable speeches were listened to with attention and delight. In the course of the evening Mr J. Bull proposed the formation of a Literary and Scientific Society, whose chief object will be to get lectures delivered monthly, by first-rate men, in the public-room. A good number of members were enrolled at once, and many more are expected.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The Association for Promoting Cleanliness amongst the Poor have published their first quarter's report, from which it appears that the number of poor persons who bathed and washed their clothes at the asylum in Glasshouse street was 13,422, being, on the average, more than 1,000 a week. Of these, 6,318 bathed, and 7,104 washed their clothes. The number of articles washed was 61,595. The bathers consisted of 2,349 English, 3,643 Irish, 161 Scotch, 52 Welsh, and 73 foreigners. The washers consisted of 3,194 English, 3,613 Irish, 173 Scotch, 56 Welsh, and 68 foreigners. The Association affords its accommodations gratuitously, and is dependent on subscriptions (which are received by Messrs Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch Lane) for its support. The expense averages within a very trifling fraction of 1d. per head. Two baths and six wash tubs, for the use of those who choose to pay 2d. for a warm bath and 1d. an hour for the use of a tub, and the drying closet, have been lately added. We understand that the Association is in want of funds for the further prosecution of its benevolent design.

On Tuesday last, the Duke of Buckingham, while on a shooting excursion at Wotton, Buckinghamshire, had one of his hands most terribly shattered. Whether, says the *Post*, who relates the accident, it arose from the bursting of the gun, or while loading, we are at present unable to say.

Postscript.

IRELAND.

THE ORANGE ORGANISATION.—A powerful section of the Orangemen are averse to any compromise, and require that the Orange confederacy shall be re-organised according to the old system. There is, manifestly, a decided split amongst the party. The *Londonderry Sentinel* contains the following account of the proceedings of the brotherhood in the county of Antrim:—

On Thursday last, pursuant to notice, a very numerous and influential meeting of district masters, masters of lodges, and county officers, was held at Ballymena, to meet a deputation from the grand lodge of Ulster, for the purpose of thoroughly organising this great county. The utmost unanimity prevailed; and but one note was heard at the meeting—namely, a determination to stand by the Orange Institution, as originally constituted, as their only safeguard in the hour of need, and to carry out, to the fullest extent, those principles which have ever proved the foundation of the British throne.

There is to be an immediate inspection of the militia in Ireland, by order of the Irish government.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Association, held on Monday, was most numerously attended. A large number of the members of the '82 Club attended, dressed in the uniform of that body, and wearing mourning upon their left arms, in testimony of regard which they entertained for the memory of their deceased brother, Thomas Davis. James O'Hea, Esq., barrister, presided, and opened the proceedings with an eloquent eulogy on the character of Mr Davis. Mr John O'Connell followed to the same effect, and read letters from his father and Mr Smith O'Brien, bewailing the national loss. The following is an extract from Mr Smith O'Brien's letter:—

Love of country was with him more than a sentiment, more than a principle of duty. It was the absorbing passion of his life, the motive of every action, the fountain of every feeling. To make Ireland great and prosperous, happy in its social condition, renowned in science and literature, in arts and in arms; but, above all, to raise it to the highest elevation of moral dignity, and to enfranchise it from every debasing and enslaving influence. These were the ends for which he lived. In striving, alas, too ardently to attain these ends, he unspuriously lavished the severest intellectual toil, and at length sacrificed life itself.

Selfishness had no place in his bosom, unless, indeed, it were selfish to desire to be loved and honoured by the nation whom he served—whom he adored. The emotion which prompted him to write these lines—

"Be my epitaph writ on my country's mind—
'He served his country and loved his kind...'"

indicates the character of his ambition. He has won the reward for which he toiled. The man who, assisted by no influences but the energy of his character and the purity of his motives, made himself, at the early age of thirty-one, the object of a nation's love, gratitude, and hope, and who is bewailed in his premature grave by a nation's tears, has won the highest description of success and of fame.

There was then some talk about erecting a testimonial to the memory of Mr Davis, and there is little doubt it will be carried into effect, with the concurrence of men of all political parties. Captain Broderick and others proceeded to denounce the prevalence of Ribbonism in Belfast, and called on repeat wardens to exert themselves in discovering the guilty parties. Rent for the week, £204 7s. 8d.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Another mail from India has arrived, but it brings no news of especial interest. The news from China comes down to the 12th of June. The Governor of Hong Kong had issued a proclamation assessing the lands and houses of that colony for the support of an efficient police. Rear-admiral Cochrane had brought an action of libel against the editor of the *Friend of China* for some comments on his conduct. Verdict for the defendant. The passengers on board the steamer report the heat in the Red Sea to have exceeded anything within the remembrance of the most salamanderish among them—thermometer in shade at 98, in engine room at 128, and temperature of water about 86. The engineers were so much exhausted as to require stimulants to be given to them.

THE NEW REFORMATION IN GERMANY.—The religious excitement in Germany continues at its height. The progress of M. Ronge, notwithstanding the attempts of the government to put down all demonstrations of enthusiasm, is a species of triumph. On the 19th he left Stuttgart for Ulm, and he was accompanied out of the city by a vast crowd of inhabitants. Some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers accompanied him all the way to Ulm. In the Saxon Chambers the opposition to the government, on account of the recent events at Leipzig, are so strong that the government cannot depend upon the support of above one-third of the members, and it was thought that the cabinet would be obliged to dissolve the Chambers. Letters from Vienna state that the religious excitement has extended to that capital. A German Catholic congregation has been formed, and, at its first meeting, upwards of three thousand persons attended. The meeting having been called without the leave of the authorities, it was dispersed by a battalion of infantry.

THE ANDOVER UNION INQUIRY.—Mr Parker, the assistant commissioner, has not arrived at Andover, but Macdougal, the master, had received a letter from the Central Board, to the effect that the purport of the inquiry into his (the master's) conduct was as to his fitness or unfitness for the office he held as master of the union workhouse, and also as to the official character of the matron. Sufficient evidence having been brought forward to warrant their dismissal, they were, therefore, required to quit with the least possible delay. The Poor-law Commissioners further disapprove of the fact that the guardians had taken upon themselves the power of continuing the master in his office for one month from the date of Saturday last, when his resignation was accepted. The letter concludes by saying that the master must, therefore, instantly comply with these instructions, or coercive measures will be used to compel compliance with them. The brave Macdougal has resolved not to obey the mandate of the Board! He considers the Poor Law Commissioners are not his masters, but that the guardians are so, and them alone he will obey. He has, therefore, closed the workhouse door against all comers, and acts as porter himself, keeping a look-out from his office above to see who approaches it.

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—The contest in this borough has already commenced. Both candidates have issued their addresses. The Hon. Capt. J. Lindsay, third son of the Earl of Balcarres, announces himself a supporter of Sir R. Peel. Mr Thicknesse is the free trade candidate, and is in favour of the

total and immediate abolition of the corn laws. Both candidates are silent upon the topics of national policy which now agitate this district, viz., the new Poor law, the Maynooth Grant, and the Factory bill. At an early hour on Tuesday morning, both candidates were in Wigan, and personally canvassing the electors, and the result of the day's canvass is such as to involve the result in still greater doubt, each party showing from their books a small majority. "A report is now in circulation," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "that the League are coming down in a body from Manchester to assist Mr Thicknesse in canvassing, and that Mr Cobden will address the inhabitants this evening, but on inquiry at the Whig committee room I could not obtain any authentic information on this point. It is also reported that the military have orders not to quit their barracks. It is also reported, and I believe on good authority, that the friends of Mr Thicknesse have made some overtures to Mr Lindsay, to the effect that if the Conservatives will agree to nominate only one candidate at the next election, with an understanding that the Whigs will also nominate only one, they will allow Captain Lindsay to walk over now, and thereby avoid the expense and trouble of a contested election at present, on the ground that the time cannot be far distant when a general election must take place. The Conservatives, it is said, have refused this offer."

LITERARY MEN TURNED ACTORS.—Some of the most eminent literary characters of the day, including C. Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Mr Forster, G. A'Beckett, Mr Leach, &c., &c., have set up in the theatrical line, having taken Miss Kelly's theatre, Dean street, where they are all occasionally to perform *in propria persona*. Their first amateur performance took place on Saturday.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—It was believed in Madrid, by many well-informed persons, that the marriage of the Queen was already decided. The brother of the Duchess de Nemours was spoken of as the future consort of her Majesty, and the Duke de Montpensier of the Infanta, her sister. The visit of the Queen of England to the chateau d'Eu was regarded as connected with that alliance.

PROBABLE VACANCY FOR WINDSOR.—We regret to learn that Mr John Ramsbottom, M.P. for Windsor, is seriously indisposed. The hon. member had a violent fall from his horse some time since, which has brought on some severe internal injury. The answer to inquiries at the hon. gentleman's residence on Monday was, that he was sinking fast, and that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.—*Post.*

WILLIAMS, THE CHARTIST.—Williams, the Chartist, who is the superintendent of a mad-house in Van Diemen's Land, is reported to have conducted himself very courageously in an outbreak among the inmates, and restored tranquillity, when the probabilities were that life would have been sacrificed.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday evening, during a thunder storm, a man named Catt, a brick-maker, was struck dead by lightning about three miles from Rochester. The electric fluid appears to have struck the unfortunate man on his head, one side of the face being much burnt, his hat and clothes rent open, and his shoes torn into shreds.

ISLE OF MAN.—Efforts are now being made in the Isle of Man to procure an elective House of Keys. The present is an irresponsible body, akin in its character to our old close corporations. The installation of the Governor (Hope) is deemed a fitting occasion, by the Liberal party in the island, to secure the long-wished-for commemoration.

THOMAS TOPP, ONE OF PRINCE ALBERT'S GAMEKEEPERS.—was yesterday fined £2, with costs, at Maidenhead, for having set a ferocious dog (stated to be a bloodhound) at a poor woman named Wells, the wife of a labouring man, residing in the parish of Bray, for having gathered wood in that part of Windsor forest, in which are the preserves of the Prince Consort. The poor woman was far advanced in pregnancy at the time, and was confined to her bed for a fortnight, from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the dog.

USE OF A LADY'S STAYS.—About three o'clock on Friday evening a respectably-dressed female named Margaret Mullen, was observed by the officer on duty to leave the Victoria dock. The officer, fancying that she was much bulkier about the upper part of the body than her natural form and figure would seem to admit, had her taken to Bridewell and searched, and there it was found that her stays, which were made of white calico and laced with black tape, were not whaleboned, as ladies' stays generally are, but that, in place of whalebone, there were long pieces of foreign manufactured tobacco, of about three pounds weight altogether. She was brought before Mr Rushton, on Saturday, and ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. The stays were publicly exhibited in court, and were very generally examined. Their appearance excited much laughter and gossip.—*Liverpool Albion.*

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Fleur.
English ..	1830	280	460			2280
Scotch....			330			
Irish				3610		
Foreign ..	16070	740				

Prices remain firm.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. Od. | For 10 lines....6s. Od.
For every additional line.....4d.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. F." The matter is not worth pursuing further. We have not room for the communication from Whitchurch.

"C." Our plan excludes poetry.
"Milice Culpin, Buntingford." We believe both the Societies named are thoroughly trustworthy.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1845.

SUMMARY.

AT this period of the year, in a climate proverbially fickle as ours, with a superabundant population, and vexed by artificial restrictions on the supply of food, it is not unnatural that men's first thoughts should have respect to the weather. During the last week it has, for the most part, been coarse and cold, unfavourable to the gathering of corn in the more northern and more backward districts of the country. It is now tolerably certain that the wheat crop, both in quality and in quantity, will turn out to be considerably below the average; and although, through the kindness of Providence, the great calamity which stared us in the face only a month back has not been realised, there is every reason to anticipate high prices during the coming year. The disease in the potato crop will tend materially to enhance the privations of the poor; and, as the deficiency in corn is not confined to Great Britain, but pervades the Continent, we must make up our minds to a check in that run of prosperity, which plentiful harvests gave us in 1844 and 1845. Whether this result will affect Sir R. Peel's free-trade policy next session remains to be seen. His position is a precarious one. Events are stronger than his own purposes; but, whatever becomes of him, or of his majority, it is certain that the present corn laws are not worth seven years' purchase.

Another parliamentary vacancy has occurred by the sudden death of Mr Greenall, Conservative member for Wigan. We are curious to see how the Dissenters will act in that manufacturing town—whether they will give due prominence to their religious politics, or merge them entirely in their commercial—whether they will be cowed by the so-called defeat at Southwark, or inspired to make another bold attempt in vindication of their ecclesiastical principles. We have given below the reasons which induce us to urge an unwearied repetition of the experiment commenced in the Borough. We are well-prepared for all the obloquy which the advocacy of this policy will bring down upon us. We know that it must be attended with loss in the first instance, but we can well afford, as Dissenters, to lose pawns, rooks, knights, and even bishops, if we can but, in the end, give check-mate to our adversaries. It becomes all men interested in the progress of religious liberty to look a-head, and to take measures, not as they may affect affairs at the present moment only, but as they may shape the destiny of the coming generation. So long as men are content with mere Liberalism, as it now stands, our progress will be backwards. Nothing is to be hoped for until Liberalism embodies new and sounder principles. We earnestly hope that Wigan may prove true to the best interests of the people.

The Andover Union affair has come to a curious conclusion. The investigation was re-opened, and clerical evidence put in to repair Mr Macdougal's shattered reputation. It amounted, however, to nothing more than this—that the clergymen had never been witnesses to the fact deposed to by the paupers. At the conclusion of this manœuvre, Macdougal's resignation was handed in by his legal adviser. The Guardians accepted it, and requested their disqualified officer to remain in charge of the workhouse for another month, until his successor was appointed, with which request he cordially complied, intimating, at the same time, that he should have no objection to remain for twelve months. This transaction fired the indignation of Mr Parker, the assistant-commissioner, to which, as the report gives it, "he allowed free vent in speech." Whereupon the Chairman of the board of guardians, a clergyman, vacated his post, the Vice-chairman followed his example, and most of the members thought it incumbent on them to do no less. Andover therefore is, *pro tempore*, released from the operation of the new poor law, unless the central authority, emanating from Somerset house, supply the hiatus occasioned by this most infamous affair.

Henry of Exeter is at work again. It appears that in the parish of St Andrew, Plymouth, the churchwardens, with a view to obviate the strife occasioned by the imposition of church rates, have, for two or three years past, imposed pew rents on

those attending at the parish church. By this means they obtained ample funds for the repairs of the edifice, and for the celebration of divine worship. The Bishop, however, cannot abide a peaceful method, where an irritating one can be legally adopted, and he writes to the churchwardens a letter, of which the following is the pithy conclusion:—

"Upon the whole, it is most manifest that, as bishop, I should depart from my duty if, the knowledge of such facts being forced upon me, I should any longer tolerate them. I do, therefore, hereby absolutely forbid the churchwardens of St Andrew's to continue the practice of affixing rents to the seats in the parish church; and I hereby require them to order their seats, according to law, in such manner as they shall, on just consideration, deem most suitable and convenient to all the parishioners."

Bravely done, modern impersonation of the spirit of Bonner! Your proceedings illustrate the true nature of ecclesiastical establishments more forcibly than the bitterest words of its most determined opponents. If every bishop were an Exeter, we should soon see the beginning of the end.

The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, too, are afield, denouncing the projected academical institutions. If the modern ideas so fashionable on the subject of state education be true, we cannot blame them. When government takes it in hand to mould the minds of the people, they must needs do so through the people's priests, or those priests will be against them. There is no firm standing-place between absolute ecclesiastical despotism and entire freedom of mind from all state interference.

We may conclude our summary by a startling contrast. We point our readers to two pictures—the occupation of Ronge, the great Catholic reformer of Germany, and that of royalty in Spain, amusing the children of a neighbouring king with barbarous and disgusting pastimes. True civilisation is to be found, not in courts, but beneath them; and just in proportion to the despotism of monarchs and the triumph of the priesthood, are the ignorance and brutality of the populace. The throne patronises the shambles, from which all decent society turns away with loathing. Battues and bull-fights can find no patrons save amongst the titled great.

GAIN IN LOSS.

LOCKE somewhere tells us of a lady whose only child, a daughter, had exhibited a spirit of disobedience which it was necessary, both for her own and her parents' sake, to quell if possible. The mother had tried milder methods, and had failed. At length, with a grieving heart, she had recourse to severity. She whipped her child—but the result was not as she had hoped. Obstinate battled with authority, and defied it to do its worst. She whipped her again—and still the little one refused to yield. Again and again, and still again, each time with greater reluctance than before, she punished her unruly offspring. It was in vain, however—the child held out the siege with a firmness of purpose worthy of a better cause. What now was to be done? Either that spirit must be subdued, or it would be ruined. The lady saw the danger, and, in agony of soul not to be described, led her daughter away to punish her a sixth time. That time, stubbornness relented—the girl gave in—and from that moment never caused her parents the smallest uneasiness. Had the mother resigned her task as hopeless at the fifth whipping, her young one would have been an incorrigible rebel to the end of her days. Her perseverance, in opposition to the loud outcry of her natural feelings, saved her charge from a world of sin, shame, and misery.

Now this story will illustrate, better than any remarks of ours, the philosophy of that electoral policy which we are anxious that the Dissenters and the earnest reformers should pursue. The Southwark election is admirable as the first of a series—left where it is, in isolation from the future, it will do more harm than good. "A little knowledge," says the proverb, "is a dangerous thing." So "one murder makes a villain—a thousand, a hero." The policy of the Southwark election must become a *system* before it can succeed. One trial of it, if not followed up, will but harden those whom it is meant to subdue. A second, a third, a fourth, a fifth may fail. But there is a point to which, if resolutely pushed, it must be successful—and its success, however dearly it may cost us, will repay all sacrifice. We may stop short just on this side ruin—another step might place us on the heights of triumph. A country is not likely to be saved in the twinkling of an eye.

Under a constitution like our own, society will always divide into two great parties—the one conservative, the other progressive. This gives stability to our institutions—that remodels them to suit the exigencies of the times. "As you are" is the motto of the one—"as you should be" that of the other. The perpetual contest between the two, is the contest between organised and consolidated power, and intelligent aspiration for freedom. And these waves must, in some form or another, beat upon those rocks, and wear them down. The breaking up, therefore, of the Liberal

party, the great party who seek progress and improvement, is impossible. No sane man need fear it. None but the most superficial observers can place it in the category of practicable things. Be the balance of parliamentary seats on which ever side it may, with the Whigs or with the Tories, there will always be a powerful and increasing section of the community pledged to seek the improvement of our political institutions.

It may happen, however—it has happened—that the outward form of these essentially antagonistic elements may approximate so closely as to leave us without hope, whilst that form continues. One wave of progression may have so far spent itself as that nothing further can be looked for until it recedes, and gathers up its might for another advance. The Whigs, as Whigs, have plainly done all that it ever was in them to do. The Conservatives have come as close to the Whigs as state necessity has demanded of them. Power and opposition now embody and represent the same principles. Both acknowledge free trade in theory—both seek to stave it off by practical compromise. Both repudiate all further organic reform. Both wish to perpetuate the principle of church establishments by extending it. There is not much to choose between the colonial management of either; and the foreign policy of the present administration is much to be preferred by all lovers of peace, to that of their predecessors. Lord John Russell has no power to keep Peel in check; Peel adopts no line of policy to evade Lord John's opposition. Fifty votes transferred from one side to the other would make no perceptible difference in the measures presented to the legislature. The people can expect nothing from the Whigs, for they have spent themselves—nor fear much from the Tories, for they cannot bar out the advancing tide of necessity. Light and darkness must, somewhere or other, mingle, and be one. Liberalism and Conservatism must, at some point, cease to be opposites. That point is the present; and we boldly challenge the staunchest partisans on either side, to show us a difference in principle between the two leading factions of the day.

Liberalism, then, viewed as an external organisation of the principle of progress, and looked at in its present relation to constituted government, is absolutely worthless. It is a form, and nothing else—a name signifying nothing. The spirit of reform, whether commercial, ecclesiastical, or organic, must put on a new and more glorious body—the power whose tendency is onwards must be applied to new machinery. We have worked Whiggism up to its full bent—and our shafts fall shorter and shorter of the mark. There remains but one line of policy for those who are in earnest—a line of policy which will demonstrate that the days of compromise are over—that the old forms of party are worn out—and that progression must contend with power upon a different battle-field than heretofore.

The Southwark contest was the first effort of this idea to actualise itself—and, if it be the last, it will have been a splendid abortion. But, in truth, it cannot be the last. The thought, of which it was the rudimentary embodiment, must needs grow into a fact. It cannot do otherwise. Men do not understand now, simply forasmuch as they will not look upon it. But events will force it upon their notice, without waiting for their consent. As surely as the world goes round, so certain is it that the time will come when all earnest reformers will cry out, "Let Whiggery cease for ever." How shall this be? How, by making a whole bundle of facts such as the Southwark election, and burying the obsolete faction beneath them?

There is nothing to be hoped for, then, but from successive demonstrations of will, on the part of the people, such as will leave no room for misunderstanding it. Every such demonstration is a fresh pictorial illustration of the power of principle. Even where the Whigs win, as in Southwark, they will have to do so at sixfold the ordinary expense, both in labour and in money. At first they may laugh—then they will coax—then storm—then threaten—then give in. One whipping will only excite their obstinacy—twenty, or fifty, if needs be, will assure them that the progressive party must rest for strength upon the basis of new principles. But one thing is clear—that this electoral policy must be pursued systematically, perseveringly, courageously—otherwise it will resemble an explosion rather than a siege. "Tis not the first, but "the last, straw which breaks the camel's back."

THE ANDOVER UNION INFAMY.

The investigation which has been proceeding at Andover, touching the misconduct of Mr Macdougal, master of the union workhouse, presents as vivid an illustration of the inherent vice of the centralised system of rule, as we have lately met with. The mode in which the case has been conducted from first to last—the conduct of Mr Parker, the assistant-commissioner—the brow-beating of witnesses—the abrupt stop put to the whole affair by the letter of the Commissioners—

the evidence set up to mask, if possible, the deformity of Macdougal's character—the decision of the guardians—and, indeed, every step taken on the part of the authorities—indicate their determination, if possible, to support their own officer, rather than to secure justice to all parties. And this is, and in the nature of things must be, one of the leading characteristics of the system of centralisation. To be carried out, it requires a vast range of mechanism, every wheel of which must revolve in perfect keeping with the movement of the whole machine. Hence the greater anxiety of those at the head of affairs to prevent any derangement of their organisation, than to accomplish the substantial object for which that organisation is set up. Crimes laid to the charge of every petty officer are regarded as insidious attacks upon that system of which such officer is a component part; and the charges are stifled where practicable, and, where too loud to admit of that, are glossed over or evaded by some disgraceful compromise. This, in the main, we take to be the true *rationale* of the Andover Union infamy.

DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

MURDERS have abounded during the last year or two, and hangings have followed. The public conscience has been shocked by the former, and, in some cases, seemingly lulled by the latter. Aged ladies have put on their spectacles to be horribly gratified with the newsmongers' details of the crimes; and the intensely hungry curiosity of base minds has had its fiend-like cravings satisfied with the scenes of the scaffold and its adjuncts. Executions in all directions have mixed, in the rude mass of society, their moralising leaven. Alas! we do not see yet that the lump is leavened. Where shall we look for the evidence that the process is begun?

There are other and better observers than those who crowd round the scaffold or explore the newspapers. In these, thought has been stirred, and an inquiring spirit born. There has been discussion. Minds are disturbed, and have begun to question whether death is precisely the best punishment for the blood-shedder. To those who love truth, and desire its diffusion, there is nothing more consolatory, when error is common, than to see questioning succeed to acquiescence. Truth has then chance and prophecy of triumph. To the mind blessed with a *perception* of the true character and actual effects of public executions, and, with a yearning for a more *human*, not to say Christian, mode of punishment, the present excitement is a signal of hope.

There is a great deal of talk about scripture in the matter, and appeals are made to all sorts of sentences, in all parts of the sacred books, to sanction the prevalent practice. It is amusing to see how ingeniously religious some people are, when they have a particular point in view, who at another time would ridicule the man who would attempt to expose some other custom-consecrated error by an appeal to the Bible. Nevertheless, it is well that reference is made to so high and safe a testimony. It is well to have a general recognition of the right authority, though the appeal be, in some sort, incorrectly prosecuted. It needs to be remembered, that this authority is the record of two religious systems, both divinely originated, but not both intended "for all time;" that the one of these systems has long since given place to the other; that the precepts of the former are abrogated, their place being supplied by the principles of the latter; and that in this code of principles our duties are summed up. For want of remembering these things, precepts from the Levitical law have been called up to testify that the murderer should die, the principles enunciated in the Sermon on the Mount having been overlooked or not understood. It is strange that one should be able, with that sermon before him, to quote Moses as an authority. Another mistake has been made, in the employment of the words of the Supreme Ruler to Noah after the flood, as a defence of the practice of death-punishment. The words are evidently not *mandatory*, but simply *affirmatory* of great providential laws which would execute themselves. Again, an argument of this sort has been used: death punishment prevailed when Jesus Christ, the "teacher come from God," was in the world—he did not condemn it—he submitted to it himself—therefore it cannot be wrong. The argument proves too much; and, therefore, proves nothing. What a host of evils in men's practice might find such a "city of refuge" as that!

It should not be forgotten that the Christian code is for personal guidance. Its principles are for individual reception. Their object is to form individual character, and to regulate individual conduct. The New Testament is not a statute-book for earthly kingdoms. While it recognises the existence and necessity of government, it leaves modes to governors. It does not say to a state, "If a man be guilty of theft, imprison him—if a man be a slanderer, fine him." No one is simple enough to expect such prescriptions there.

Why, then, expect a prescription as to the punishment of the murderer? It is not a book of municipal regulations. These are left to municipal authority, and to the wisdom of communities. The only way in which it is to affect our laws and institutions, is by affecting private consciences; producing, by diffusion of its principles, enlightenment of intellect and benevolence of heart; creating general conviction, and then leaving public conviction to express and evolve itself in new and better institutions.

Once put a true thought into a private mind, and that thought shall one day be embodied and represented in statute-books. It is a living influence, whose diffusion the radiations of light and heat faintly symbolise. Herein lies the strong confidence of the lover of his race. He is sure that as moral truth resumes the rule which mere animal propensity has usurped, statute-books shall embody principles of God-like benevolence, and be thoroughly purged from all brute-like resentments. Punishment shall be for improvement of the criminal, as well as for security to society. Society, instead of thrusting the wretched offender out of its circle, and out of the limits and possibility of hope, will combine, with the desire and the means to free itself from repetition of the crime by the individual, the desire and the means to make the individual a better man.

The high ground of morality and religion affords no shelter for the prevalent practice. Expediency, attentively heeded, will be heard to utter, in regard to it, the judgment "Procul, procul!" Its sole stronghold, yet undemolished—the stronghold of most giant-errors, beneath whose ignorantly revered and antiquated gloom they lie in solemn repose, inspiring awe, and securing for themselves still continued repose—is custom. But a few daring spirits have begun to explore, and to make chinks in that stronghold for the sunshine of heaven to glide through into the gloom: and the monsters, disturbed by the unwonted light, writhe and groan; and their ignorant worshipers tremble. The chinks shall widen, and the darkness shall vanish, and the monsters shall be annihilated. Light shall flow over their haunts; and truth and love shall have the purified world for their temple, and all its inhabitants for their worshippers.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The *Gazette* of Friday contains a Treasury warrant altering divers rates of Foreign and Colonial postage. To all the usual trading ports of the Cape of Good Hope, and eastward of that Cape, including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and between any of the ports enumerated, except between Australia and New Zealand, a uniform rate of 1s. will be charged on letters not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight [the weight allowed in the succeeding paragraphs]. The rate to the eastern coast of the Isthmus of Panama is to be 1s.; to the western coast of Panama, or the western coast of America, 2s. To Heligoland (except on the letters of soldiers and sailors, which are already lower) 6d. British and Colonial papers between British Colonies, without passing through the United Kingdom, to be free, except that 1d. may be allowed as a gratuity to the master of the vessel conveying them. Newspapers, British, Foreign, or Colonial, passing between British or Colonial and Foreign ports, and through the British post, to pay 2d.; if not through the British post, 1d. Such papers passing between places in British North American or British West Indian Colonies, to pay a uniform inland rate of 4d. Each supplement to be charged as a separate newspaper, whether enclosed separately or not. Belgian newspapers may be sent from Belgium, through the United Kingdom, to any Colonies, at a uniform rate of British postage of 1d. No newspaper, price-current, or commercial list, shall be conveyed by the post under the regulations of this warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and unless there be no writing or mark upon it except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

POSITION OF THE ENGLISH FARMER.—It is a just complaint that the English generally are backward in agricultural matters, compared with the Scotch. Many people account for this in a moment, by saying the Scotch have leases, and the English have not; but every candid observer will admit that the great bulk of the English farmers are not in a condition to avail themselves of leases. Their habit has been to rely upon the landlord to do certain things for them, and they have not—so much as they ought to have done—considered that theirs is a trade in which enterprise, ingenuity, capital, and skill may be brought to bear as well as in any other. The land has been too much considered as the main thing, and the owner of the land as the person principally concerned; whereas, in very skilful farming, the land is but a sort of extensive workshop for carrying on farming operations, and its value is but a small thing compared with the other valuable things brought forward to produce crops. As soon as the English farmers begin to comprehend better the nature of their own business, they will see what they themselves can add to the value of the land, and then they will wish for a possession of it, depending on something else than the will of the landlord. In other words, they will become more fit for the position of leaseholders, and when that time comes, the practice of giving them leases will become general.

—*Morning Post*!

THE WHIGS AND DISSENTERS.—It is said the Dissenters cannot succeed without the Whigs; but the Whigs cannot much better do without the Dissenters. There is this difference too—the Dissenters have to maintain cherished convictions and great principles; the Whigs only want place. The men of principle have only to persevere steadily, and the men wanting place must give way if any alliance is to be formed.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

TO THE BRUTAL AND UNPRINCIPLED.—A CARD.—Any person desirous of gratifying his brutal propensities, earning, at the same time, a handsome maintenance, has now an opportunity of obtaining permanent employment as master of a union workhouse. Peculation within tolerably wide limits will be winked at, and every facility will be afforded to elude detection, and, in case of exposure, punishment. A handsome retainer is also offered to any barrister, expert in bullying and insulting witnesses, and ready, if called upon, to act in a judicial capacity, and to blend therewith his forensic function, according to the instructions of his employers. For particulars, apply at a certain office, Somerset house.—*Punch*.

THE REV. WILLIAM KNIBB arrived at his residence, Kettering, on Thursday, in perfect health.—*Baptist (Jamaica) Herald*, August 5, 1845.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—This melancholy event, which had been for some days expected, took place on Monday morning, soon after 9 o'clock, at his Lordship's favourite cottage residence, Banwell, near Weston-super-Mare. His Lordship's decease has thrown universal gloom over the town and neighbourhood. His Lordship had just completed his 85th year.—*Times*.

RIGHT OF PEERS TO VOTE AT ELECTIONS.—The revising barrister, at the East Surrey registration at Croydon, decided this question the other day in the negative.

PRINCE ALBERT is at issue with the parish of Windsor. He refuses to pay poor rates for Flemish Farm; alleging that there is no beneficial occupation, and that the property belongs to the Crown. The arrears due amount to £200. At a vestry meeting, on Thursday, Mr Judge observed, that most certainly the Prince beneficially occupied the property; for two oxen sent to the agricultural show at Dublin, sold for £70 or £80 each, the prize-ox exhibited at the last Smithfield cattle show, as well as other cattle, were all fattened at Flemish Farm; to say nothing about the crops, and other agricultural produce, from which his Royal Highness derived great profits. Resolutions affirming that opinion, and authorising the collector to make a new application for the rates, were passed unanimously.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PETER GREENALL, Esq., M.P. FOR WIGAN.—On Thursday, at one o'clock, this honourable gentleman, when apparently in perfect health, and taking lunch at his own house with a friend, was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and, before medical aid could be procured, was a corpse! He was in his fiftieth year. His death occasions a vacancy in the representation of Wigan. In speaking of the vacancy thus created in the representation of the borough, the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"The Tories have announced as their candidate the Hon. Captain Lindsay, the third son, we believe, of the Earl of Balcarres; and, on the part of the Liberals, a requisition is in progress, calling upon Mr Ralph Thicknesse, whose father formerly represented the borough, to come forward. There is little doubt, we believe, that Mr Thicknesse will allow himself to be put in nomination, and he will be a most eligible candidate." At the last election (says the *Manchester Times*) the two Conservative candidates were returned, the voting having been, for P. Greenall, 273; T. B. Crosse, 268; C. Standish, 264; P. Grenfel, 263. The influence of the beer-barrel was extensively used, and it was believed that a number of the electors had been further corrupted by a heavy expenditure in money. On petition Mr Standish displaced Mr Crosse.

ORANGEISM REVIVED.—The repeal agitation was to sink under the well-guided power of the Peel government. The repeal agitation is as flourishing and foolish as ever, and another is about to spring up in the revival of the old Orange Society, under the auspices of Lord Rouen. The intention so to shape the plan of the association as to elude the law is openly avowed. Verily, Sir Robert Peel is the tinker who makes two holes in stopping one, or rather he has improved upon that workmanship to the degree of making the two holes without stopping any one.—*Examiner*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Several persons have been seriously injured by a cart accident, one fatally, at Stannington, in Yorkshire. Nine people were in the cart, with the body of a child which they were taking to be buried. The route was through a steep and rough lane, and a man was leading the horse, when the animal became restive; in the effort to restrain him, the bit was pulled out of his mouth, the bridle over his head, and the blinkers from his eyes; he dashed down a declivity, and the cart was violently thrown over on the stony road. One woman died the following day, after giving birth to a dead child; another suffered a fracture of her wrist, the hip of a third was dislocated, and a girl's face was dreadfully disfigured, while five other persons were more or less injured.

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that the negotiations between the Zollverein and Holland have entirely failed, owing to the combined influence of France and England.

The Cork miller-merchants have begun to ship flour in barrels to the West Indies, to compete with the Americans, who have absorbed almost the whole of that trade.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.—The adjourned inquiry into the causes which led to the accident on this line, by which the engine-driver, Ward, and a passenger named Mills, lost their lives, was resumed on Monday, and continued by adjournment until Wednesday, when, after a protracted investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in both cases with a deodand of £1,500 (the value of the engine) on the luggage engine-driven by Ward.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An alarming accident, but, fortunately, attended with no serious injury to any person, occurred at the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway on Wednesday evening. Two horse carriages and a second-class carriage had been detached from a train, and were in course of being removed from the up-line when a train from Cambridge came up. The two men who were moving the carriages were obliged to desist for their own safety: the engine driver did all he could to check the velocity of the train; but nevertheless the engine dashed into a horse-carriage, breaking it to pieces, tore up part of the platform of the station, and then turned off right across the lines of the rail. Of course the passengers were much shaken and terrified. Mr Hewlett, clerk at the station, and a man named Marshall, were discharged on Thursday, by order of the directors; as the accident is imputed to their negligence.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—NARROW ESCAPE OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Prince George of Cambridge was among the passengers of a train which suffered a violent collision at the Oakenshaw (Wakefield) station, on the Midland Railway, last Wednesday. The train from Leeds to Derby, which was due at half-past ten o'clock a.m., did not arrive until twenty minutes after its time; and, as there were a great number of passengers from Oakenshaw to the Swinton (Doncaster) station, on account of the races, at least twenty minutes more elapsed without any immediate appearance of moving on. At this moment, the train from Hull came up, following on the same line of rail, and it dashed into the carriages of the Derby train. Most fortunately, several of the other carriages of the Derby train had been drawn back from the main body, in order that others might be placed between. These carriages received the blow; but, having some space to be driven forward before they struck the other portion of the train, the force of the concussion was materially lessened. Moreover, the Hull train was slackening its speed to stop at the station. Nevertheless, the shock was severely felt, even in the carriages most remote; and many of the passengers were much shaken and bruised. Prince George of Cambridge was in his own carriage, which stood open, on a truck, at the extreme end of the Hull train. He did not sustain any particular inconvenience; but, like everybody else, he looked excessively pale. The station of Oakenshaw is close to a bridge, at the end of a deep cutting, through which there is a great curve; so that it is impossible for the driver to see the signals until almost close on the spot.

Some passengers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway had a narrow escape from death or mutilation on Saturday night week. The night train from Edinburgh carried a long and powerful shaft of iron, which, during the progress of the train, had gradually slung round, so as to project across the line. The night train from Glasgow, when about a mile to the westward of Falkirk, which the other train had just left, caught the projecting rod with such violence as to carry it away; and, when the train was stopped to ascertain the result of the collision, the iron rod was found to have entered the front of one of the second-class carriages, penetrating through several of the compartments, an inch or two above the heads of the passengers!

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Midland Railway Company are having the electric telegraph laid down upon their lines between Rugby and York, so that it will only require the wires to be extended from London to Rugby, and from York to Newcastle, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, to make every event of importance known in the capitals of either kingdom, and their chief seats of commerce, a few seconds after its occurrence. The Grand Junction Company are also proceeding to lay down the electric telegraph along their whole line from Birmingham to Liverpool, Manchester, and Chester.

The reduction of fares on the Manchester and Leeds railway has increased the number of travelers 26 per cent. during the last half year.

Passengers are now carried on the Liverpool and Manchester, between the latter place and Patrixcroft, the first class at 1d. and the second class at 4d. per mile.

Plans are in progress for a line to be called the West of England Central and Channel Junctions.

RAILWAY CAPITAL WANTED.—The capital required for the projected lines advertised during the past week, exclusive of colonial and continental schemes, and for British lines alone, amounts to the enormous sum of £59,000,000 sterling.

The Drogheda Railway Company in order to induce people to build along their line, offer to lend £20,000 for the purpose at four per cent., and to give a free ticket for life to every builder of a house entered at £30 a year.

It is estimated that a railroad requires about 500 tons of iron per mile. In the last session, bills authorising the construction of 2,841 miles of railway were passed, which will require 1,800,000 tons of pig iron, or 1,450,000 tons of the manufactured article. It is supposed that the furnaces now in the blast yield about 600,000 tons per annum; so that

this alone will give three years' employment. Supposing 2,500 miles of railway to be sanctioned in the next session, and 2,000 in the following, it will require nearly 3,000,000 tons of pig iron for railroads only, a quantity so vast, that at first sight it seems almost impossible for the British iron masters to supply it.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.—This line, which consists of a branch of extension from the terminus at Gosport into the Royal Clarence Victualling establishment, constructed for her Majesty's accommodation on her visits to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, was opened on Saturday week. It is about 600 yards long, and cost £8,000.

A direct line between London and Gravesend on the atmospheric system is projected.

The longest tract of railway ever contemplated in Europe is that from St. Petersburg to Odessa, extending over an uninterrupted line of 1600 miles.

AMERICAN LINES.—A number of projects are announced on the other side of the Atlantic, the completion of which will materially accelerate the already speedy and economical traveling which prevails in the United States. Foremost of these, in interest and importance to the British public, is a projected line of railway communication between Boston and Montreal—between the metropolis of the New England states, and the greatest mart of commerce in our Canadian possessions. When completed, this line will bring London and Canada within twelve days' distance of each other.—*Wilmot's European Times*.

The London and Birmingham and the Birmingham and Manchester Railway Companies are now amalgamated. The terms are an amalgamation of the latter with the former in perpetuity, at eight per cent. for the first year, nine for the second, and ten for all time to come after. Of the new stock to be created, one-third is to be given to the Manchester and Birmingham proprietors alone. A new line from Macclesfield to Lichfield is to be made by the two companies jointly.

Several Railway Boards are uniting for the purpose of presenting Mr Hudson, M.P., with a testimonial "in acknowledgment of his eminent services." £4,000 have already been subscribed.

BRISTOL.—On Thursday evening an accident occurred at the railway terminus to a luggage-train. We are most pleased to be able to say that though the passengers to the number of 200 were much alarmed, no other mischief was caused to any person that we can yet learn. The accident was caused by the Gloucester train running into the Exeter luggage-train, while in its passage from the Bristol and Exeter to the London line; seven trucks were smashed, and our informant attributes the damage to the carelessness of the engine-driver upon the Gloucester line, as the Exeter train had the red lights burning on the last carriage. The passengers complain bitterly that they were left in a state of agonising uncertainty for half-an-hour, and then turned out in the dark, among a wilderness of rails, to find their way to beds in the town as they best could. They were carried on by the next morning train from Bristol to London.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

RESTRICTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LACE TRADE.—In the afternoon of Monday last, a public meeting of the masters and workmen, employed in the bobbin-net and warp lace trades, was held at the Guildhall, Nottingham, "for the purpose of organising the two trades, in order to carry into effect that most desirable object, a restriction of the hours of labour." Resolutions, in accordance with the object of the meeting, were passed, and a committee formed for carrying them into effect. The chairman stated that the workmen had to go every alternate night to the factory at eight o'clock, and remain there until five in the morning: it killed a man before his time.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN SPAIN.—The Duke de Nemours has been lavish in his presents to the Spanish functionaries, and the effect of the shower of snuff-boxes, bracelets, and orders, will, no doubt, soon be seen in the arrangement of a marriage which will secure Spain as a province of France. Louis Philippe never casts his seed in stony places. The Queen of Spain's health is by no means satisfactory. The baths have not done her the good expected from them.—*Chronicle*.

AMERICAN PACKET STATION.—The *Mining Journal* makes an important announcement, namely, that Beerhaven, within the entrance of Bantry Bay, in the south of Ireland, "has been fixed upon by the Board of Admiralty as the station for the American line of packets, and that an announcement to that effect will be made as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements are made for the transfer of the station from Liverpool."

MORE PREPARATION.—Orders from the Horse Guards having been received by the Lieutenant-governor to despatch a field officer from the garrison to inspect the staff of the militia in this district, Lieutenant-colonel Lord William Paulet, of the 68th regiment (light infantry), has been selected for that duty. We trust this is the beginning only of putting the militia in a state fit to be called out in the event of an emergency.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

COUNTY VOTERS.—A Freeholders' Building Society was formally established on Wednesday evening, in Manchester, J. Brooke, Esq., in the chair; on which occasion no fewer than 510 shares were taken up, and on which deposits were paid. This confederacy will, it is probable, prove a formidable one to corn as well as other monopolists.—*Preston Guardian*.

THE ANDOVER UNION INQUIRY.

On Wednesday the inquiry into the conduct of the master of the Andover union workhouse, was resumed. The defence was opened. The witnesses were—Sarah Annetts, one of the paupers employed as a servant in the workhouse; Mr Stephen Holley, a parchment maker, and his wife Elizabeth, Mr Macdougal's daughter; and some of the pauper women, who had been servants to Mrs Holley. Annetts and Mrs Holley denied that any provisions had been sent to Mrs Holley's house, except one dish of dripping, to which Mrs Holley confessed; and Mrs Holley also denied the sending of clothes and bedding; though she admitted that, at the time of her marriage, one bed had been sent. Some of the servants averred that they had slept at Mrs Holley's in sheets bearing the union mark. Mr and Mrs Holley declared that they had bought all their provisions at houses in London and other towns; but, having paid ready money, they had no bills to produce. The inquiry was adjourned for a week, to give Mr Macdougal further time for his defence.

The defence was continued on Saturday, when several parties, including three neighbouring clergymen, and one or two of the guardians, gave testimony as to the good character and sobriety of the master. None of them knew of the master having been in the habit of getting drunk.

Mr Missing (the master's counsel) then rose and said that this was all the evidence he had to produce as to character. In consequence of the unexpected resumption of the inquiry that day, he was not prepared to do more. He was totally unprepared to go into the rebutting evidence with reference to the "female" cases. It would not be just to his client were he to attempt to disprove these charges without a full opportunity of preparing the testimony. He had applied for time; that had been granted, and as unexpectedly withdrawn by the Poor-law Commissioners. He, therefore, could not then lay before the public the facts of the case. He concluded by announcing that *Mr Macdougal had resigned his post*.

Mr Missing, Mr Curtis, and their client then left the hall, and proceeded to the board-room. They were soon followed by the Assistant commissioner. The unexpected announcement created much surprise among the auditory, and was the subject of animated conversation.

On Mr Parker's re-appearance, the inquiry was again resumed. Three victuallers were examined, who stated that Macdougal had been frequently drunk on their several premises. One of them said that he had seen him drunk more than twenty times. This terminated these proceedings. The Assistant-commissioner said that he should report to the Central Board before taking any further steps.

Meanwhile a singular scene was taking place before the Board of Guardians, where Mr Missing announced the resignation of the master. The tendering of the master's resignation seemed to take the generality of them by surprise, more especially those who had that very morning given him so good a character upon their oaths. It appeared, however, that they felt themselves bound to accept his resignation. It was then fixed that a new master should be appointed in another month.

While Mr Parker and Mr Missing were absent Macdougal was sent for by the Chairman and asked if he would stay a month to take care of the house? He said, he was so thankful to the board for all their kindness, that he would stay twelve months, or as long as he lived, if they wished it.

When Mr Parker returned, and found that the board had decided on retaining Macdougal to do the duties of master for another month, he appeared greatly disconcerted, and very emphatically expressed his disapprobation of the course the guardians had just taken.

A very stormy discussion ensued, during which Mr Dodson and Mr Smythe, the two clergymen, said they very sincerely regretted that the master had resigned, and that he had come to that determination, for they had as much confidence in him as ever.

Mr Dodson (the chairman) ended the altercation by saying that, "though he did not wish to fly in the face of the Poor-law Commissioners, if he was to be drilled in every way they thought proper, he should make his bow to them;" and so saying, he took up his hat and walked away. Mr Barnes, the vice-chairman, said he should do the same, and so he did. Mr J. Lywood followed their example, remarking that the Commissioners might get somebody else; he was not going to be humbugged by such people as they. And then the whole board broke up in most admired disorder.

SEIZURE FOR QUEEN'S TAXES AND RENT.—A "scene" which excited the attention of an immense crowd occurred on Friday, by the forcible entry on the part of the police, sanctioned by the presence of the two commissioners of taxes, for taxes and rent, due at the residence of the late Stevenson Seavers, Esq. On getting possession of the premises, it was found that all the furniture, &c., had been clandestinely removed; ninety-one duplicates were found concealed in the garden. The only persons in the house were—Mrs Seavers and her daughter, and a gardener and labourer, all of whom were taken into custody and conveyed before a magistrate, who called upon the female prisoners to give two responsible sureties in £100 each respectively, and themselves in £200 each; and for the other prisoners £50 each, and themselves in £40. The prisoners, not being prepared with bail, were removed in custody of the gaoler, to be sent to Maidstone gaol in default.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The reports received from the northern parts of the kingdom speak in a very desponding tone of the probable effects of the extremely wet and boisterous weather experienced during the week on that portion of the crops still outstanding. That injury, to an extent difficult to be remedied at this advanced period of the year, has been done, is greatly to be feared; and, unless we have an immediate return of dry weather, the consequences may be serious. Even if the northern harvest had been got in well, the yield of wheat would scarcely have been expected to prove an average; and, under existing circumstances, the deficiency in quality, if not in quantity, is likely to be much greater than was previously calculated on.

Notwithstanding the fine weather experienced three consecutive weeks, there is still a great quantity of grain abroad south of the river Humber; whilst further north much is yet uncultivated. Of the total produce of the United Kingdom probably two-thirds may have been saved; but it is needless to remark that the manner in which the other third may be secured must greatly influence the whole. Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have, therefore, we fear, been too favourable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already-admitted deficiency in wheat and potatoes, the crops of barley and oats, as well as those of beans and peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

As thrashing is proceeded with, the complaints of the yield of wheat certainly increase: nor do the accounts of the quality improve. The loss in weight alone is a serious consideration; supposing the same to be 3lbs. per bushel on the entire quantity grown—which is a moderate computation—and taking the whole produce of wheat of the United Kingdom, in an average year, at 20,000,000 qrs., this item alone would make a difference of a million of quarters.

Regarding the acreable deficiency, little can as yet be authentically known, but, from the dissatisfaction generally expressed by farmers who have put the matter to the test of thrashing, there is reason to suppose that there will also be a material falling off in that respect.

These considerations have had some influence with holders of wheat; and the disposition to sell at present prices has much diminished. Those parties who have still stock of old naturally conclude that the superiority of last year's growth over that of the new will cause it to command a ready sale at any period; and, though fair supplies of new have been brought forward by the growers, they have refused to sell except at enhanced rates. The increasingly unfavourable reports relative to the potato crop have also had their weight; and the trade has assumed a decidedly firm tone.

Whether any immediate advance of importance will occur in the value of wheat will probably depend, in a great measure, on the weather; but, however auspicious the latter may become, we feel tolerably sure that the price of bread-stuffs must, later in the year, rise materially.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe. In Holland and Belgium, the fact is so well ascertained that the government of the former country has deemed it prudent to reduce the duties on grain to the minimum point; whilst all restrictions on the import of corn into Belgium have been removed for a given period.

Already numerous orders have been received from Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c.; and the moderate stocks of bonded corn are likely to be shortly reduced into a very narrow compass, if not exhausted by shipments to countries from whence, in ordinary years, we are in the habit of drawing some portion of our foreign supplies. In the Baltic ports, Great Britain must expect to be outbid by the Dutch and Belgians; and, in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been bought up to supply Italy, where the crops are stated to have yielded indifferently.

It seems, therefore, that, unless prices advance materially in this country, we are not likely to draw any quantity of wheat from abroad.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE POTATO DISEASE ON THE CONTINENT.—The alarm in France, on this subject, is subsiding; even in Belgium, it would appear, the evil has been greatly exaggerated.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—We are now in a position, from accurate information, to form an opinion of the harvest. First, with respect to wheat: that crop, which caused such well-grounded apprehensions three or four weeks ago, has been preserved by the fine autumn weather. The injury from smut and other causes is much less than had been supposed; and, generally speaking, the yield will be considerably more than an average, and the quality good. In many instances, especially on poor lands, where the corn was lodged by the rain, and smut supervened, the grain is damaged and shrivelled in appearance. But, taken altogether, the crop is turning out well. In regard to potatoes, we fear that the disease now so much spoken of prevails to a considerable extent, although more limited than in England, so far as has yet been ascertained. But a month must elapse before the general digging of potatoes will enable the farmer to estimate the amount of damage. The accounts are very conflicting. Some counties—for instance, Meath and Tipperary—are represented as unaffected by this disease. We trust that such will prove to be the case. We have ascertained that considerable injury has been suffered in some of the districts around Dublin. We know the case of one farmer whose potatoes—six acres—have failed altogether. On being dug out, they were unfit for anything. In

the district of Fingal, celebrated for its fine crops of potatoes, the disease has been severely felt, although its operation has been partial. In some fields so offensive is the effluvia, that the country people unwillingly undertake the labour of digging out. The disease, we have heard, is beginning to appear about Colbridge and other places in that direction. Looking to accounts from Cork, Wexford, and other places, we fear that a considerable portion of the potato crop will be lost, if we can depend on the accuracy of the accounts that reach us. On the other hand, the extent of this crop, and the yield, is unusually abundant.—*Dublin Post.*

THE HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—With the exception of a slight shower on Monday, the weather for the last eight days has been of the most favourable description for cutting down and securing the crops. In this neighbourhood, fully three-fourths of the whole crop has been cut, and about one half safely transferred to the stack yard. In the secondary districts about a half may be cut, and a fourth secured. In so far as has yet been ascertained, the produce in the barn floor is greatly superior to what was anticipated; and in respect to the two important particulars of weight and quality, the fears of those who were disposed to doubt have met with no confirmation. In point of fact, the weight per bushel is a full average, and the quality at least equal to the produce of ordinary years.

DISEASE IN THE POTATO CROP.—We regret much to learn, from accounts on which we can rely, that the diseases in the potato, first noticed in Belgium and France, has been traced too clearly to extend to this country. Many fields in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire are infected—so much so, that the loss in Dumfriesshire alone, it is calculated, may amount to £50,000. The presence of the disease in fields and ridges is first discovered by the decay of the haulms and leaves of the plant, and is exhibited at an advanced period of the season, when the tubers are ripe, and when the leaves have encountered a severe frost. As there has been no such frost, yet, it is found, on examining the roots, that the potatoes, when cut through, are filled with black spots and holes, and the roots turn out rotten or unfit for boiling. We understand that Professor Johnstone has been in Ayrshire, endeavouring to trace the cause and extent of the distressing occurrence, and of course his report will be anxiously looked for.—*Scotsman.*

POTATO CROP ABROAD.—Accounts from Stenay, on the Meuse, state that the disease with which the potato crops have been attacked in French Flanders and Belgium, has extended to that country. The tubercles, the stalks of which are speckled, proved to be completely soft and full of water, and are unfit for food. The *Gazette* of Metz also announces that the contagion has affected several communes round Sarreguemines, in which the damage is greatest in the strong wet lands. Here the potatoes are so deteriorated that they cannot be given with safety even to cattle. The scourge has fallen upon the districts of Sarrelous and Leybach, insomuch, that petitions have been presented to the Prussian government for a suspension of all distillation from potatoes.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ELOQUENCE.—The following specimen of official eloquence is from the political chief of Burgos:—

" ALLOCUTION.

" Inhabitants of Burgos!—The moment approaches when the angelical loveliness which fills the throne of virtue, with clemency acting as her shield, and the pure enchanting innocence of her friend and companion, with features of celestial smiles, are about to gladden your soil.

" Your unstained loyalty has its origin in the cement of the Castilian throne; in Burgos, as the mother of kings; in Castile, which, honoured, faithful, and generous, has never yielded the palm to any one.

" Their Majesties and highness are soon about to wander amongst you? What can I say more?

" I announce it to you, and I salute you.

" MARIANO MUÑOZ Y LOPEZ,
" Burgos, Sept. 8, 1845. Political Chief."

THE MISSING PACKET-SHIP ENGLAND.—The following document was posted in the underwriters' room on Saturday last:— " Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 18th, 1845. Sir.—A bottle was picked up on Tuesday evening last, about four miles south-east of Douglas-head, by the fishing lugger Kite, Morrison master, containing a piece of paper, on which was the following in pencil:— ' Packet-ship England, from Liverpool, December the 11th, 1844. Long, 98 7. Lat. 45 10.' [Reverse.] ' Lost quarter boats, 10 feet of water in the hold. No vessel in sight.' —*Liverpool Albion.*

A SAILOR SENTENCED TO DEATH.—On the 27th ult., a court-martial was held at Valetta, Malta, on board the Amazon, to try George White, of the Amazon, seaman, on sundry charges preferred against him by his captain, J. J. Stopford. The court, having heard the evidence of the first-lieutenant and the Hon. Mr Deane, of the Amazon, and what the prisoner had to say in reply to the charges, was of opinion that the prisoner was not guilty of having used mutinous language to Lieutenant Downes when ordered punishment, but that he was guilty of having used mutinous words to the Hon. Mr Deane, whom he had disobeyed and dispossessed in his command of, and landed him from, the boat; and that he had deserted, and enticed others to desert, in breach of the first part of the 16th, the 19th, and the latter part of the 22nd articles of war (excluding any breach of the 15th). The sentence of the court, therefore, was, that the said George White should suffer death by being hanged by the neck from the yard-arm of such vessel as the commander-in-chief might be pleased to order and direct; but, from the circumstances of the case, the court strongly recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Admiralty.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS OF THE EAST AND WEST COASTS OF IRELAND.

Now, I know right well that I write on tender ground, and that I lay myself open to the charge of "national prejudice" if I write a syllable in favour of the population of the north-east of Ireland. But I do not come to bandy compliments, but to ascertain facts and to state them. It is the nature of the men on the east coast of Ireland, by their activity, their enterprise, their intelligence, and their industry, to rise to wealth and to prosperity—to push themselves—to accomplish greatness. It is their history in every quarter of the known world where they have been placed. It is the nature of the men on the west coast to cling with strong affection and prejudice to old habits, to their land, to their kindred. Enterprise is forced upon them; they do not seek it as one of the pleasures of existence. The middle classes live by subletting, and subletting, and again subletting the land at increased rentals. This is the extent of their enterprise. My letter is already too long, or I would quote several amusing instances of this. The poorer classes, who have to pay all these rentals, cling to the land, and to one another. As they increase, they divide and subdivide the patch of land they possess; they submit to live on poorer and poorer food; still they cling to the land, and subdivide it with their children till the rent no longer exists, the land will not keep them, and all starve together. Their highest ambition and enterprise is to obtain "a blanket and shelter for Sally," and potatoes for themselves and children. This was positively the fact at Tanywilly, near Killybegs, in this county, on a property belonging to the Board of Education. The people being left to themselves subdivided their land till they could pay no rent, and at length it would not keep them, and they were found a year or two ago by the Poor Law Commissioners lying in their huts without food or clothes, all starving together in the most frightful state of destitution. There are numerous instances of the same result when the inhabitants of the west are left alone; leave the people on the east coast to themselves, and they are sure to prosper. They only want leaving alone, and they will fight their own way. Not so those on the west. Now, is it or is it not more statesmanlike to face these facts, than to shirk them? By facing them, we may hope to know how to apply help and guidance where they are needed. By shirking them, we have Ireland that mass of "difficulties" which it has always been. I am far from praising one race of people, or blaming the other, for that which is their nature, and which they cannot help. This is not the part either of honesty or wisdom. Knowing the qualities of the men on the east, we may safely leave them to take care of themselves: they can run alone. It is the men on the west who, when we find them and ourselves no longer deceived by ill-judging friends, will require our aid, our instruction, our guidance, our example—who will be required to be urged on, praised on, shamed on, led on, and, if necessary, forced on. Unfortunately for them, and for the country, the very opposite course has been taken—they have been oppressed, kept back, left to themselves, and they starve.—*From the Times' Commissioner's Letter.*

THE REGISTRATION.—Throughout the country the registration courts are being held, and as there is every probability that by the voters now enrolled the next election will be determined, great interest is necessarily attached to their progress. In various quarters, in boroughs and in countries, we believe the exertions of the free trade party have made striking changes. The great towns, with hardly an exception, and several of the most telling counties, Middlesex, South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Cheshire, &c., &c., are now their own. And, supposing that a numerical majority of the next House of Commons should still be averse to free trade (which we doubt), it will be impossible for the will of the great constituencies to be any longer disregarded.—*Economist.*

GENIUS.—Genius seems to differ in its development, according to the soil that gives it birth. This made Kant, the celebrated philosopher, once say— " Genius, with us Germans, strikes in the root; with the Italians, in the branches; with the French, in the blossom: and with the English, in the fruit."

There is in the Basque provinces a little village called Mendaro, which is renowned for its biscuits, its sole source of wealth. When the Queen of Spain passed through it, the Ayuntamiento would present her Majesty with sample of its industry; and the Regidor of the place offered her an enormous biscuit, of the shape of a crown, which he accompanied with the following brief speech:— "This biscuit has been made for thee at Mendaro: nothing but biscuit is made at Mendaro: divide this one with thy mother." The Queen was greatly amused with this oration; but her hilarity increased when, at the church, she found that the regidor, orator, and sacristan, were one and the same person.—*Madrid Herald.*

POLITICAL ROOGES.—The following anecdote of the celebrated Robert Hall will strikingly illustrate several eminent personages in the political world. A gentleman having expressed his surprise that a celebrated political character, who had avowed frequent changes of sentiment, should be so much admired, as he had no principle, Mr Hall replied— " Why, sir, probably that is the very reason he is so much admired. He is a conscientious rogue; that is, he makes a conscience of being a rogue; he is a rogue upon principle, for he makes it a principle to have no principle."

Literature.

Mozart's Requiem. Adapted to English words, chiefly from the Holy Scripture. By EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq., Professor of Music in Gresham College. The Accompaniment arranged from the Original Score, for the Organ or Pianoforte. By JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey. London: George Virtue, Ivy lane.

THE Requiem of Mozart, the last of his compositions, is also the most perfect of those with which it can be compared. The music of his Masses has only an occasional accordance with the sentiment of the words; often light, sometimes frivolous, it too frequently exhibits the style rather of the theatre than of the church. The music of the Requiem, on the contrary, is eminently expressive; it has not a trace of the dramatic style, but is conceived throughout with a deep feeling of that awful solemnity with which its subject is connected. The altered circumstances of Mozart's life will probably indicate the cause of this fortunate change of style. His Masses were thrown off when he was in the vigour of early manhood, in the enjoyment of popularity and fame, the successful composer for the theatre, associating with its finest singers, courted by the sovereigns of Austria and Russia, and possessing the power as well as the desire to enjoy the pleasures and gaieties of life. The Requiem was composed when this power was gone, when bodily health was declining, and in the anticipation of death at a period not long to be deferred. The inspiration which had dictated his earlier and lighter productions, which glowed and sparkled in his operas, now prompted a higher and nobler effort—it revealed to him the true purpose and end of sacred music, and bade him appeal not only to the ear but to the heart. A new object seemed to be presented to him, and he engaged in its pursuit with his characteristic ardour; he wrote day and night, with such eager devotion, that his enfeebled frame was unable to keep pace with his mental vigour; and he was found, one morning, senseless with his work before him. On his temporary recovery he exclaimed, "I am writing my own Requiem;" he continued to work under this impression; interrupted by similar attacks, "The Requiem," in all its important parts, was finished; and before he had completed his 36th year its author was no more.

From the time that the Requiem of Mozart appeared, all others faded out of sight. It seemed to be forgotten that the words had ever been set before—that, being "the mass for the dead," they must have been set and sung ever since music, reduced to notes, had been connected with the service of the Romish church—that Palestrina, Carissimi, Leo, Durante, and the great Italian composers down to Mozart's time—that the Austrian, Bavarian, French, and Flemish musicians, and those of England too, when Popery was the established religion of England, had set to music "the mass for the dead." But great as is the excellence of many of these compositions, they ceased to be known, as soon as the same words had been set by Mozart. Never was his genius more strikingly displayed than in this composition. Unlike many of the movements in his Masses, the voices are throughout the principal features; but the accompaniment, though subsidiary, is indicative of the highest order of creative power, increasing the brightness, or giving depth to the gloom, of the scene which passes before the imagination. Short, by comparison, as the Requiem is, it portrays situations and feelings the most opposite; the majestic "Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," the terrific "Lo, he cometh, robed in terror," the calm and devotional "Come, ye blessed of my Father," the exquisitely graceful "Blest Redeemer" (we quote the words from the version before us), present such a succession of words associated with musical sounds, as it would perhaps be impossible to parallel, in a composition of the same length.

But our business is chiefly with the Requiem, as now first published with English words, in the edition before us.

In Germany the work was immediately adopted, and is still recognised as a musical classic: there, as is stated in the preface of the present edition, "every publisher has his own edition, and every German knows its contents." In this country it is comparatively little known; the purely popish character of the words has presented an insuperable obstacle to its reception in a Protestant country. There has been sufficient principle amongst many, and sufficient regard to decency or deference to public opinion amongst all, to hinder an orchestra of Protestants from employing themselves in praying souls out of purgatory. The object of the present editors has been to remove this obstacle to our acquaintance with Mozart's crowning labour. In Germany there has long existed a version of the words which Protestants may use without objection; and we learn from the preface that this is the model on which Professor Taylor has constructed the version before us. The musical public of our own

country owes more to the courage, the industry, and the professional learning of this gentleman, than to the labours of any other man, for the musical taste which is beginning to diffuse itself amongst us, and for the supplies of classical music which he has produced, from the unknown authors of other countries and the forgotten composers of our own. The present version of the Requiem has been constructed with admirable skill. The music of Mozart is treated as a language, conveying, by potent eloquence, certain sentiments, passions, or emotions to the mind of the hearer; and this principle is kept in view from first to last. Taking, for example, the passage in No. 5, "Proud oppressor," and going on through the following page, to "Come, ye blessed," it will be seen that, while the words are not a translation from the Latin, they are evidently suggested by the music; every word accords with its note, and we know of no instance in which is more completely realised the intention of regarding music as a most expressive language. We are glad to observe, too, that Professor Taylor has paid much attention to correct accentuation, a point almost entirely neglected by the old composers, too little regarded by some of the moderns, and on which even Mozart himself was sometimes careless. Of the arrangement by Mr Turle we can speak in terms of the most perfect approbation. Some attempts of this kind are little more than mere copies of as much of the instrumental score as two staves can hold, with little regard to the character or powers of a keyed instrument, or to the convenience of the player; while, in others, important features are frequently omitted. Mr Turle has, with consummate skill, retained all these, and has so condensed his arrangement that it presents no needless difficulties or embarrassments to the player.

We have only to remark, in conclusion, that the type is beautifully distinct, the "getting up" of the work all that an epicure can desire, and the cheap rate at which it is offered to the public, such as will put it in the power of every musical amateur to obtain this heretofore almost inaccessible masterpiece.

The Doctrine of Original Sin; or, the Native State and Character of Man unfolded. By G. PAYNE, LL.D. Jackson and Walford. 1845. pp. 454. Congregational Lecture.

To review a theological work without discussing its subject is not very much unlike the performance of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted by special desire. It is, however, unfortunately, all which is left us to do. To say that there are no considerations which tend to reconcile us to such a course, would be to utter our own condemnation. There are, and they are weighty; nor do they ever appear more so than when we perceive the almost infinite varieties of opinion which pervade bodies accustomed, in the main, to think together. Yet, many of the points are in themselves so interesting, and so important, that, in the carrying out of our fixed principle, we are often tempted, for a moment, to relent. We have been so with regard to this volume. But our stern stoicism has prevailed.

So far as the Calvinistic views are concerned, the question of original sin has long connected itself with the very great name of President Edwards. That his views are unimpeachable, not even those most attached to him have asserted; and his style is certainly far from being, like Dugald Stewart's, the best possible vehicle for philosophical disquisition. In this latter respect Dr Payne has a clear advantage. Logical, perspicuous, and in general elegant and compact, his address is a favourable recommendation of his subject. We will not say that he is always correct. The relative pronouns are often inelegantly, and sometimes incorrectly, used. We encounter, occasionally, bald expressions, such as, "In treating on this subject;" and sometimes wrong ones, as, "Adam founded the hopes and prospects of the race." We dislike the taste of such a passage as that in p. 6, where the almighty Potter is represented by a series of successive acts, the last we should have expected in a metaphysical treatise, as at work on the creation of man, and we cannot help smiling at the "Augustinianism and Edwardianism," which abounds in many of the pages. These defects, however, would not be worth notice, did they not receive more than compensation by substantial excellences. Dr Payne is evidently no novice in metaphysics. And though now and then we have felt the force of Gray's observation, "As to metaphysics, unlike a cat, I cannot see in the dark;" and that of Johnson, "All our effort ends in belief that for the evils of life there is some good reason, and in confession, that the reason cannot be found;" there can be no question that the author of this treatise has proved himself an acute dissembler, a close reasoner, and a profound if not original thinker. The doctrine of the volume is briefly this:—Adam, by his fall, lost his blessings, to which he had no original claim, both personally and relatively. His charter being violated, we, as his posterity, are involved in his loss by the legal result of his failure. Born destitute of the higher

spiritual principles, we become in the issue depraved and unholy. Though not in the ordinary track, all metaphysical readers will perceive that these views are not in the main novel, and that they are generally in accordance with those of Dr Williams, Richard Watson, and others. Dr Payne seems desirous himself of establishing this point, and is entitled to its fullest acknowledgment.

We trust the annual appearance of these lectures, each of them on some important point of theology, affords no small proof of the earnestness and sincerity with which the Independent body hold fast their distinguishing sentiments. Nor, looking upon the series as a whole, have they any reason to be ashamed of the literary character of their productions. They vary, it is true, both in interest and ability; yet, as a whole, we doubt not that their general excellence, and often high eminence, will entitle them to the suffrages of other generations.

The Important Inquiry, "How will it End?" By an AGED PILGRIM. Aylott and Jones. 1845. pp. 56. The author of these verses is evidently influenced by the purest of motives. He suggests many topics of reflection, which are of the greatest weight and seriousness.

THE SAXON CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES was opened a few days since by the King in person. In his speech, he tells the deputies that "the agitation which has manifested itself on several points connected with religious affairs, and which threatens to destroy all harmony, and get beyond the bounds of good order, merits the most serious attention." Sharp debates are expected on this subject.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most distressing and fatal occurrence horrified St Catherine street and its neighbourhood on Monday afternoon last, about three o'clock, by which, in an instant, a married woman was, under most awful circumstances, hurried instantaneously into eternity. Mrs Eliza Baylis, wife of Mr Baylis, butcher, of St Catherine street, had been washing some offal meat at the pump, with which to feed a cat and dog, and this operation attracted around her some other dogs and cats from neighbouring houses. In order to cut up the meat, she had taken one of her husband's sharp-pointed knives, and leaning forward to drive away one of the cats, her foot slipped and she fell on her face to the ground. She sprang up again instantly and uttered a scream of pain, and immediately a torrent of blood gushed from her mouth, and she fell dead. A neighbour, Mrs Webb, was standing near her at the time, and called assistance, and Mr Wathen, surgeon, was immediately sent for. It was at first supposed that the knife had penetrated her mouth, but on examination it was found that the instrument had entered her left breast just above the nipple. The ill-fated woman had, no doubt, the knife upright in her hand when she fell, and the whole weight of her body coming upon it, it had entered her heart, causing the gush of blood from her mouth, and producing death almost immediately afterwards. The blade of the knife was eight inches in length, and, it is supposed, penetrated the unhappy woman's body up to the shaft. The deceased was thirty-even years of age, was married, but has left no children; and she was an exceedingly kind and well-conducted woman. An inquest was held on the body, before Mr Lovegrove, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death."—*Gloucester Journal*.

THE RIVAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The sittings of the Archaeological Association (No. 2) closed on Monday week. Several interesting communications have been read; but there has been little in the reports calculated to interest the general reader. The most stirring matter has been the dispute with the original society, the facts of which have been somewhat more clearly explained. It seems that Mr Wright gratuitously edited the *Archaeological Journal*, a publication sanctioned by the society, and published by Mr Parker. He also edited a newer periodical, called the *Archaeological Album*, published by another bookseller, who paid the editor. Mr Parker feared that the new publication would injure the other, and pointed out the fact; the committee called upon Mr Wright to withdraw from his paid engagement; whereat, Lord Albert Conyngham, indignant at the treatment of that gentleman, resigned the presidency; and he was followed by a considerable number of seceders. They, as comprising a majority of the original founders and officers, claimed to carry with them the original title; and under that name they met at Winchester, to the number of about a hundred and fifty, a few weeks ago. They had re-elected Lord Albert as President. The other section of the society, constituting the great numerical majority, say 1,650 or 1,750, denied the authority of the seceders; and also, retaining the original title, met at Winchester. On Monday, the Marquis of Northampton made some good-humoured allusion to the "split," justifying his own acceptance of the schismatic presidency. He told how an overture had been made to accommodate matters by a mutual abandonment of the title, with hints at re-admitting the seceders. Lord Albert declined concessions, and the negotiations came to nothing. Lord Northampton now suggested that the majority could afford to give up the mere name; and he proposed that the association [No. 2] should be called "The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain." At the suggestion of a member, the words "and Ireland" were added, and the title was adopted. Thanks to the several officers and friends of the institution were then distributed, and the meeting broke up.

Correspondence.

THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—I am an elector of the borough of Marylebone, and a Nonconformist, and shall be happy to form one of an "Anti-state-church Electoral Club." Something must be done in this borough, as persons of my own sentiments cannot vote at the next general election for the Commodore or his *confidante*. The purpose of my life is to raise the character and condition of the poor. With these objects in view, I shall rejoice to unite with men opposed to a state church, which is the poor man's oppressor (see our Home Missionary Reports), and the bane of mankind. Faithfully yours,

FREDERICK TOMKINS.

3, Charles street, Middlesex Hospital,
September, 1845.

CHURCH-RATE DISTRAINTS.—THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

As one of the Society of Friends, I think we have a right to complain of, and make known, the reckless plundering disposition shown by many of the state church's underlings when called to levy distress warrants for non payment of the (so called) church rate. Having been a resident in a town where the periodical fleecing of the few Friends there (for refusing payment of this rate) was eagerly looked forward to by the constables, I could state many cases of grievous wrong and oppression, such as must be known to many of the wrong-hating part of the Episcopalians there, as well as elsewhere, and should induce such to take the matter up for the credit of their faith. I would ask these how they can satisfy their consciences under the flimsy plea of its legal covering, and quietly remain spectators of such enormous wrong, whilst tens of thousands are lavished on the most useless section of their priesthood. Last week, in a village not four miles from London, some of the church's helps, in carrying out a demand of 5s. made upon a friend of mine on its behalf, seized an article worth ten times the amount of rate, and were about to lay their hands (hands, I expect, consecrated for robbing, as the army banners are for slaughter) on a second article of equal value; but, upon being remonstrated with, they dropped the latter for very shame. This is the sort of oppression that our Society has been subjected to for many, many years—simply for exalting the principles of the New Testament in opposition to the demands and assumptions of a state-paid priesthood—made up, I willingly own, of many very estimable men; but containing others whose apostolic descent (judging from their conduct) must be traced back to Judas Iscariot, that traitor to his Master's cause, whose hypocritical concern for the poor was also denounced by the Evangelist in those memorable words, "Not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief and had the bag, and bare what was put therein." Does not the conduct of some high professors in the present day continue to render this language applicable to them?

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM ALLEN.

13, Stepney Green.

RAILWAY FORGERY.—Charles Lauder, who was tried on Friday at the Central Criminal court, for forging the signature of Mr Ferdinand de Lisle to a deed, with intent to defraud the South Midland Railway company, was found "guilty," and sentenced to be transported for seven years. Edmund Thomas Reakell, who assumed the name of Colonel Howard Stanley, and applied for shares with intent to defraud the same company, was also tried. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, and judgment was respite till next session.

Religious Intelligence.

FENNY STRATFORD.—On Monday, Sept 8, Mr T. Carter was solemnly ordained and set apart for the Christian ministry and the pastorate of the Baptist church at Fenny Stratford, Bucks, on which occasion the introductory discourse, on the principles and institution of primitive Christianity, was delivered by Mr T. Simmons, M.A., of Olney; the usual questions were proposed by Mr W. Paine, of Chesham; the ordination prayer by Mr E. Adey, of Leighton; the charge was delivered by Mr T. Lewis, of Southwark; and the sermon to the people, preached by Mr J. Aldis, of Maze Pond. The remaining devotional services were conducted by Messrs Andrews, of Woburn; Cooper, of Leighton; Forster, of Fenny Stratford; Maitland, of Wallsworth; Simmonds, of Mursley; Vaughan, of Olney; and Messrs Whiting and Young, senior students of Newport Pagnell institution. More than 200 friends took tea together between the services; and the Birmingham railway directors obliged nearly 100 visitors from Leighton with special accommodation to and from the Bletchley station, at the most convenient period before and after the services. The whole proceedings were of a highly interesting and profitable character, and appeared to produce a good impression on the large and respectable assembly.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNEXION.—The statistics of this body, published by its last Conference in June, are as follows:—Total number of members, 87,770; itinerant preachers, 506; local preachers, 7,794; class leaders, 5,089; Sabbath scholars, 81,455; gratuitous teachers, 15,266; connexional chapels, 1,189; rented rooms, &c., 3,652; Sabbath schools, 994.—*Primitive Methodist General Minutes, 1845.*

LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Baptist meeting-house in this village, having been improved by the erection of vestries, &c., was re-opened on Wednesday last, Sept. 10th. Sermons were preached on the occasion by Mr J. Howard Hinton, Mr Daniel Davies of Swansea, and Dr Godwin of Oxford; and the

devotional services were conducted by Messrs Penny, of Coleford; Williams, of Ryeford; Denham, of Cheltenham; Rees (Independent), and Jones, of Chepstow; Davies, of Swansea; Lewis, of Park hill; Wright, of Lays hill; Davies, of Longhope; Nicholson, of Lydney; Stenbridge, of Monmouth; Fisher, Shakespeare, and Elliott, minister of the place. The congregations were large and attentive, and the collections so liberal as to clear off the whole expense incurred, together with a small debt previously remaining on the chapel.

CHATHAM.—On Wednesday evening, Mr Smith of Newry delivered a lecture on the moral and religious claims of Ireland, at the Independent chapel, Chatham. A liberal collection was made, and several friends became annual subscribers to the Congregational Union of Ireland.

ADELPHI CHAPEL, HACKNEY ROAD.—The opening of this elegant place of worship took place on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The interesting services of the day commenced by an early meeting to implore the Divine blessing upon the ministry of the word within the walls of this sacred edifice. In the morning Dr A. Reed preached an appropriate sermon from Matt. x. 8, "Freely ye have received, freely give." In the evening Mr James Sherman delivered an animated discourse from Ephes. iii. 8, "The unsearchable riches of Christ." The devotional parts of the service were conducted by Messrs Woodhouse, Wilsdon, Ferguson (of the Free Scotch Church), Dukes, Wilkins, Hyatt, Seaborne, and Viney. Most of the other neighbouring ministers were present, including Drs Campbell, Collison, Cox, Hewlett, and Styles; and Messrs Carlisle, Clarke, Hollis, Hitchin, Ham, Harrison, Jeula, Lyon, Philip, Pulling, Ransom, Smith, Verrall, Wood, Woodman, and several students from Cheshunt and Hackney Colleges. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the services were numerously and respectfully attended, and in the evening the chapel was so crowded that great numbers were wholly unable to gain admittance. The design of the chapel is very chaste and ornamental, of the Corinthian order, and reflects great credit on the taste displayed by the architect, Mr T. G. Owen, of Maidenhead. After the morning service, the friends adjourned to the school-rooms in Wilmot square, kindly granted for the occasion by R. Gamman, Esq., where a cold collation was provided by the committee. In the absence of Mr Alderman Challis (one of the trustees, who had engaged to preside), Dr Reed occupied the chair, supported by many highly respectable ministers of different denominations. Several interesting addresses were delivered, manifesting the kindest feelings of sympathy towards this new interest and its minister. A satisfactory statement was made respecting the circumstances which led to the erection of this commodious chapel, so far superior to the former one. It appeared, that the funds at the disposal of the trustees, after paying off the mortgage and other claims upon the old chapel, had been exceeded by about £800. The friends kindly responded to the appeals on behalf of its liquidation, and, during the day, the sum of nearly £120 was raised. On the following Sunday Dr Jenkyn preached in the morning, and Mr W. Woodhouse in the evening, to overflowing congregations.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, the friends of Mr T. Dawson, Baptist minister, invited him to a tea party at the Mount Zion chapel, Graham street. About 600 tickets were dispensed of at one shilling each. After tea Mr Dawson was presented with a purse containing one hundred guineas, and also with a complete copy of "The Penny Cyclopaedia." Some interesting statements were given of the progress of the work of religion there, and the prospect of liquidating the heavy debt which has been upon this chapel for several years.

ABINGDON.—An interesting service took place in the Baptist chapel, in this town, on Friday evening, in connexion with the ordination of Mr R. H. Marten, B.A., as pastor of the church. The service was commenced by reading the scriptures and prayer, by Mr J. Statham, of Reading, after which Mr Caleb Birt, M.A., of Wantage, delivered an excellent discourse on the nature of, and reasons for, Dissent. Dr Steane, of Camberwell, proposed the questions to the minister. The ordination prayer was offered by Mr B. Davies, Ph.D., theological tutor of Stepney college; and the charge was delivered by Mr W. Brock, of Norwich.

SOUTHMINSTER, ESSEX.—The services connected with the opening of the new Independent chapel in this place, were held on Wednesday, the 10th inst. Two very appropriate sermons were preached on the occasion: that in the morning, by Mr J. Adey of London; that in the evening, by Mr T. G. Stamper of Uxbridge. Messrs R. Burls of Maldon, R. Robinson of Witham, J. Carter of Braintree, J. Jacobs of Great Wakering, and J. H. Price of Woodham Ferris, took part in the interesting services of the day. Collections were made amounting to the sum of £85. A time-piece was also kindly presented by Mr Wilkinson of Uxbridge. The chapel, which is very neat and commodious, was built from designs made by Mr Fenton of Chelmsford. The site on which the chapel stands, in addition to liberal pecuniary aid, was presented by Messrs Wells and Perry of Chelmsford, treasurers to the Essex Congregational Union. In the interval between the morning and evening services, the friends partook of dinner, and afterwards of tea, provided at the Rose and Crown Inn.

BAMPTON, DEVON.—On Wednesday, September 3, two public services were held in the Baptist chapel, Bampton, when Mr C. E. Pratt, from the Baptist academy, Taunton, was ordained as pastor of the

church and congregation meeting in the above place. The morning service was commenced with reading and prayer, by Mr S. B. Sutton, B.A., of Tiverton; after which, Mr J. Teall, of South Molton, delivered the introductory discourse, and asked the usual questions. Mr J. Jackson, of Taunton, then offered the ordination prayer, and gave the charge to the minister. In the evening, Mr H. Addiscott, of Taunton (Independent), read and prayed; Mr U. Fort, of Collumpton, preached to the church and people; and Mr J. Poole (Independent), of Dulverton, concluded the interesting exercises of the day with prayer.

RUGELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr E. F. Hughes, late of Kelvedon, Essex, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church assembling in Elmwood-lane chapel, in the above place, and formerly under the pastoral care of Mr J. Bulwer.

CHINA OPENED TO CHRISTIANITY.—An imperial edict has been issued in China, which gives full liberty to Christian missionaries to preach the doctrines of Christianity within the five great cities which are opened to the commerce of foreigners, namely, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, and Fou-chou-fou; and it also gives permission to the Chinese to embrace that religion. When it is considered that the population of that empire is no less than three hundred and sixty millions, or more than one-third of the whole human race, the importance of this event cannot be over-estimated. Until the present time, it was unlawful for any Chinese subject to profess the Christian religion. Now, we see it admitted in the memorial of the Viceroy Keying, which is embodied in the imperial edict, that the tenets of Christianity "inculcate virtue and goodness, and reprobate wickedness and vice;" and the profession of the Christian religion will no longer expose a man to penal consequences in any part of the empire. The privilege of erecting churches and preaching is, by the edict, confined to the five cities above-named; but the only penalty for going beyond their boundaries is, that the offender is to be delivered over to the nearest consul of his own country. Moreover, the five free ports are themselves extremely populous, containing, we believe, in the whole more than a million of inhabitants; and they are frequented by merchants and others from the distant parts of the empire. They are, therefore, stations of the highest importance, both for missionaries who teach with the living voice, and for the circulation of books and tracts. There is no restriction on the teaching of Christianity by native evangelists, in any part of the empire; and we learn that already a convert and teacher, named Leang Afa, has gone to take up his residence in Canton. The directors of the London Missionary Society have made this great opening the ground of a strong appeal to their constituents to afford the means of occupying the fields of Christian labour thus presented by Divine Providence. Letters from Dr Legge at Hong Kong, and Dr Medhurst, at Shanghai, show that the missionaries now in China regard the Emperor's edict as an era in the history of the empire; they speak of it with the utmost exultation and thankfulness. Very encouraging letters are received from the missionaries of that society at Shanghai and Amoy, at both of which places they are gathering congregations, and at the latter they are treated with distinction and approbation by the chief mandarin. This important edict was obtained through the application of the French envoy, Lagrene; and of course its immediate object was the protection of the Roman Catholic missionaries and converts in China, of whom the number is considerable, and is on the increase. It is for Protestants, if they have not had the honour of (at least directly) obtaining this great concession for the Christian religion, to avail themselves of it thankfully and energetically; and not to let the missionaries of Rome outstrip them in zeal and self-denying effort. Language cannot express the importance to the highest interests of mankind, of the course that may be taken by English Christians at the juncture.—*Leeds Mercury.*

PREACHING AT MALDON FAIR.—The Sunday intervening between the two days, a platform was hired by a gentleman of the town, and Mr W. Sliggins conducted two services, afternoon and evening, being assisted by Mr Crawford. Both services were attended by vast multitudes of persons, who not only behaved orderly, but for the whole of the time gave the most devout attention to the preaching of the word. About 1,000 religious tracts were gladly received. It is a matter of deep regret that so little is done for the moral and spiritual good of this portion of our fellow-countrymen. They wander through our land as sheep without a shepherd.

UNION CHAPEL, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.—This chapel, erected for a free communion Baptist church, was opened for divine worship on Wednesday, the 10th inst. It has been built according to a most handsome design of O. Jordan, Esq., Crosby hall, London, on freehold ground, the generous gift of Messrs Hearn and Veary. The day of opening was very fine, and numerous arrivals, in vehicles of every kind, from not merely the surrounding country, but the "great metropolis" itself, gave to the sequestered little town an aspect of unwonted liveliness. The services of the day were commenced by Mr Samuel Green, of Lion-street chapel, Walworth, who read the scriptures and prayed; after which Dr Archer, of the Scotch United Secession church, London, preached from Gal. vi. 14. In the afternoon public meeting was held, at which Joseph Sanders, Esq., of London, presided, when a statement was made by Mr S. G. Green, B.A., minister of the chapel, and addresses delivered by Messrs May, of Barnstaple; Brock, of Norwich; Green, of Wal-

worth; Salter, of Amersham; and Dr Archer. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the mayor and corporation of the town, for the Christian liberality displayed by them in their having granted the Town hall for the use of the congregation during a period of nine months. In the evening, Dr Davies, President of Stepney College, commenced with scripture reading and prayer; and Mr Brock, of Norwich, preached from Gal. vi. 13. Besides the above-mentioned ministers, Messrs Harsant, of Beaconsfield; Lillycrop, of Windsor; Grainger, of Waddesdon; Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon; Marten, B.A., of Abingdon; Baynes, B.A., of Poplar; and Edger, B.A., of Birmingham, took part in the devotional services of the day. The spacious chapel, which will contain nearly 700 persons, was crowded at each service in every part. On the following Sabbath, the 14th inst., Mr Hinton, A.M., of London, preached in the morning and evening, and Mr Green, B.A., in the afternoon, to large congregations. The collections and donations towards the liquidation of the debt remaining on the building, amounted, in all, to about £145.

WOOLWICH.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 11th, Mr J. D. Smith, of Newry, Independent minister, delivered a lecture in Union chapel, on the religious condition and wants of Ireland. The lamentable destitution of the Erse-speaking population of the country was impressively described, and the need of immediate effort for the people generally was stated with great earnestness and feeling. The congregation was excellent; and, as an evidence of the effect produced by the lecturer's efforts, the sum of £7 10s. was secured for the purposes of the Irish Congregational Union. On the following day the Sunday schools connected with Salem chapel, held their annual festival in the mansion and grounds of the late Sir Thomas Hislop of Charlton. Mr J. D. Smith, at the request of the pastor (Mr J. S. Bright), delivered an address to the assembled teachers and scholars, which will be long remembered with pleasure. The children then enjoyed the good things prepared for their gratification; and afterwards more than two hundred members of the church and congregation assembled for tea in a large saloon, which had been tastefully fitted up for the meeting; at the close of which a vote of thanks was presented to the friend through whose kindness the whole arrangements had been made, and at whose expense everything had been provided. Mr Smith has also attended public meetings at Greenwich and Reading, with a like object.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—On Wednesday, 17th September, the first anniversary of the opening of Albion chapel, Southampton, was celebrated by a public tea meeting, held in the chapel and school-rooms adjoining, when nearly 500 persons were admitted by ticket. After tea, the building was thrown open to the public, and it was soon filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. William Tice, Esq., of Sopley, having taken the chair, Mr Thomas Pullar, the newly-elected minister, gave out a suitable hymn, and Mr Thomas Morris, Baptist minister, offered prayer. After the opening address by the chairman, Mr Fletcher, the senior deacon, read a most interesting report of the rise and progress of this new cause. The financial statement was read by Mr William Lankester, the treasurer, from which it appeared that £1,662 7s. 11d. had been expended in the purchase of the freehold premises, the necessary alterations, and the building of a vestry and school rooms; that £1,266 0s. 3d. had been collected, leaving a balance of £296 7s. 8d. to be liquidated. The treasurer stated that the committee trusted the meeting would not separate without declaring the place free from debt. After most spirited addresses from Mr J. H. Adams, Wesleyan minister, Mr Daniel Gunn, of Christchurch, Mr William Thorn, of Winchester, and Mr John Burnet, of Camberwell, a collection was made, and the Treasurer announced the amount to be £289 10s. 10d., leaving a balance of £26 to be met. Mr Fletcher proposed that twenty-six persons holding up their hands for one pound each would raise the money. This was immediately responded to, and the Treasurer announced the debt extinguished, and thus the way was clear for the speedy erection of a handsome and commodious place of worship, with school rooms, in lieu of the present temporary building. Towards this new edifice between £200 and £300 had been already promised, and a public appeal would shortly be made for aid in making more adequate provision for the spiritual destination of this densely-populated district of Southampton. On the following morning the building committee entertained the ministers to a breakfast in the chapel—Mr Thomas Pullar in the chair—when Messrs Burnet, Gunn, Morris, and Adams, addressed the company on the encouraging position of the church, and on the best modes of securing the spread of the principles of Nonconformity in the present day. The anniversary of Albion chapel was distinguished as one of the most effective social meetings ever held in Southampton; and the circumstance that, during the first year after the opening of the chapel, nearly two thousand pounds had been raised by the congregation and its friends for various religious objects, is a striking proof of the efficiency of the voluntary principle.

BIRTHS.

July 21, at Berbice, the wife of Mr JAMES BOWREY, minister, of a son.
Sept. 15, at Snaith, the wife of Mr J. CUMMINS, Independent minister, of a son.
Sept. 18, at Montague place, Islington, Mrs JOHN RIDLEY HUNTER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4, at Falcon Square chapel (Dr Bennett's), by Mr John Davies, Mr WILLIAM HOLLIER, of Dorking, Surrey, to Miss SOPHIA NEWTON, of Aldermanbury, London.

Sept. 6, at Billericay, Mr T. G. YOUNGMAN, to ANNA, youngest daughter of Mr Charles DEWHIRST, Independent minister, late of Bury St Edmunds.

Sept. 17, at Salem chapel, Bridport, by the pastor, Mr T. Wallace, Mr GEORGE CURDLING, to Miss JANE DABINET.—20th inst., Mr ROBERT HOSKINS to ELIZABETH ANING.

Sept. 17, at the Congregational chapel, Wingham, near Canterbury, by Mr H. J. Rook, of Faversham, Mr EDWIN WEBB, of Islington, to SELINA, third daughter of Mr John VINCENT, minister, of Deal.

Sept. 19, at Rusholme-road chapel, Manchester, by Mr James Griffin, minister, ALFRED ROOKER, Esq., solicitor, of Plymouth, to Miss ELIZABETH HOPKINSON, of York place, Manchester.

Sept. 19, at the Baptist chapel, Bramley, by Mr James Macpherson, Mr JOHN LISTER, cloth manufacturer, Morley, to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON, of Churwell.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12, in Theberton street, Islington, ANN, eldest daughter of Mr W. ADAMS, late of Wymondley, Herts.

Sept. 13, at 15, Minto street, Newington, Edinburgh, MARGARET CAMPBELL, wife of Mr James Broo, Free Church minister, taken, on a few hours' warning, from the bosom of her family, and the society of her friends.

Sept. 16, at Waa then Abbey, aged 78, Mr JAMES HARGREAVES, minister, for twenty years honorary secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace.

Sept. 17, at his residence, Carlton villas, Maida Vale, Mr BALI, in his 67th year, formerly of New Bond street, and one of its oldest inhabitants.

Sept. 18, in the 65th year of her age, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Miles BURKITT, Esq., of Hareney.

Sept. 18, at Harrogate, WILLIAM HENRY GLOVER, Esq., of the firm of Messrs James and Hamilton Richardson and Glover, of this town, solicitors, and founder of the Leeds Literary and Scientific Institution.

Sept. 20, at St Albans, aged 16, after a few hours' illness, ELIZABETH, the beloved daughter of Mr W. UPTON, minister, of that place. She had been for several years an honourable member of the church under his pastoral care.

Sept. 20, at Bristol, aged 24, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mr J. JACK, pastor of Castle-green Chapel.

Lately, at Berbice, Mr ALEXANDER M'KELLAR, of the London Missionary Society, and minister of Brunswick chapel, Berbice.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, September 19.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 85:—

Wesleyan chapel, Rochdale, Lancashire.

Brunswick Chapel, Whitby, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

BLOW, GEORGE FORDHAM, Great Dover street, Newington, currier, Oct. 1, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs Rhodes and Lane, Chancery lane.

CANNELL, JAMES FLEETWOOD, Liverpool, bookseller, Oct. 6, and 28: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr Gaskell, Wigan.

HARNESS, ROBERT LUDGATE, Dulverton, Somersetshire, spirit dealer, Sept. 30, and Oct. 21: solicitor, Mr S. Brisley, Fancras lane, Cheapside.

MEEK, JAMES, Ruardean, Gloucestershire, coal proprietor, Sept. 30, and Nov. 4: solicitor, Mr Beeke, Lincoln's inn, London; and Mr G. L. Whatley, Mitchel Dean, Gloucester.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM MILLS, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, draper, Sept. 30, and Oct. 30: solicitor, Mr Jacobs, Winchester draper, Great Winchester street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DRUMMOND, JOHN, Edinburgh, wright, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

HARLEY, WILLIAM, Perth, ship master, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

NORRIS, JOHN, Glasgow, carter, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

Tuesday, Sept. 23rd.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

New Independent chapel, Edmonton.

Albion chapel, Southampton.

BANKRUPTS.

BEST, CHARLES, 3, St James's walk, Clerkenwell, printer, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitor, Mr Jackson, St Helen's place.

GILE, JAMES, Little Albany street, Regent's park, candle manufacturer, Sept. 30, Nov. 4: solicitor, Mr Hilleary, Fenchurch street.

LOCKHART, THOMAS, and LOCKHART, CHARLES, 156, Cheap-side, and Fulham, Middlesex, florists, October 2, November 4: solicitors, Messrs Durrant and Co., Gray's Inn square.

SANDERSON, THOMAS, Liverpool, coal merchant, October 3, 24: solicitors, Mr Rogerson, Lincoln's Inn fields; and Mr Wm Davies, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BRYSON, JAMES, Sheriffauds, surgeon, Sept. 6, Oct. 22.

FINDLAY, HUGH, Wallacetown, Ayrshire, innkeeper, Sept. 20, Oct. 17.

SANDILANDS, WILLIAM NIMMO, Coustoun, Linlithgowshire, Sept. 27, Oct. 18.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98 <i>1</i>	98 <i>1</i>	98 <i>1</i>	98 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>	98 <i>1</i>
Ditto for Account..	98 <i>1</i>					
3 per cents Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 4 <i>1</i> per cent..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities..	—	—	—	—	—	11 <i>1</i>
Bank Stock..	—	—	—	—	—	213 <i>1</i>
India Stock..	268	—	—	268	—	268
Exchequer Bills..	47pm	47pm	47pm	48pm	47pm	48pm
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	66	64	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	100 <i>1</i>	Mexican	32 <i>1</i>
Brazilian	90	Peruvian	39 <i>1</i>
Buenos Ayres	52	Portuguese 5 per cents	63
Columbian	18 <i>1</i>	Ditto converted	65 <i>1</i>
Danish	90	Russian	115
Dutch 2 <i>1</i> per cents	61 <i>2</i>	Spanish Active	27 <i>1</i>
Dutch 4 per cents	99	Ditto Passive	7
French 3 per cents	84	Ditto Deferred	15 <i>1</i>

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	130	London & Croydon Trunk	25 <i>1</i>
Blackwall	10	London and Greenwich	10
Bristol and Exeter	88	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	20	Manchester and Leeds	216
Edinburgh and Glasgow	76	Midland Counties	171
Great Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	25 <i>1</i>
Great North of England ..	217	Manchester and Birmingham	89
Great Western	165 <i>1</i>	Midland and Derby	131
Ditto Half	90	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	38	South Eastern and Dover	44 <i>1</i>
London and Birmingham	221	South Western	80
London and Birm. 4 shares	26 <i>1</i>	Ditto New	—
London and Brighton	76	York and North Midland	115

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 22.

The arrivals of wheat were small last week, and also to this morning's market. We have had several days of wet weather since this day week, which, being very injurious to the corn not yet harvested, has caused an excited market to-day, and the supply of English has been cleared off at an advance of 5s. per

qr. since this day week. Flour meets a free sale, at an advance of 3s. per sack on ship flour. Barley is 1s. per qr. dearer. Beans 1s. per qr. dearer. White peas are scarce, and 1s. per qr. dearer. We have moderate arrivals of oats, and there has been a good demand from the country, and the advance since this day se'night is 1s. per qr. on all descriptions.

Wheat, Red	58 to 63	Malt, Ordinary ..	56 to 60
Fine	60 .. 66	Pale	58 .. 63
White	60 .. 66	Bye	34 .. 40
Fine	62 .. 73	Peas, Hog	49 .. 45
Flour, per sack	53 .. 55	Maple	46 .. 47
Barley	30 .. 32	Boilers	48 .. 50
Malting	33 .. 34	Beans, Ticks</td	

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